MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 FEBRUARY 1981

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Syrian Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir has revealed that Jordan has canceled all previously existing coordination procedures at the Dar'a and Ar-Ramtha border posts, requesting passports rather than identity cards from Syrian citizens wishing to enter Jordan. In his statement, reported by Damascus radio, the interior minister described the new Jordanian procedures as "immoral" and noted that Syrians have been expelled from Jordan or turned back at the border. The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y confirmed that Jordan's ambassador in Damascus has returned to Amman and reported that Syria's ambassador in Jordan will leave Amman shortly.

A Syrian Cabinet statement, carried textually by Damascus radio, accused the Jordanian Government of using the incident of the kidnapping of its Beirut charge d'affaires to escalate a "campaign of hatred" against Syria in accordance with a "premeditated scheme ... not far removed from Jordanian intelligence or its friends" aimed at carrying out measures for which the Jordanian Government has long been "unable to find excuses." The motive behind Jordan's accusations and measures against Syria, the statement claimed, is its "new role" against the Palestinian cause, adding that its attempts to sever relations with Syria are linked to "U.S.-Israeli designs." Syria wishes to strengthen the cohesion of the Arab people in the two countries, the statement continued, but holds the Jordanian Government responsible for the repercussions of its "provocation and plotting." The Cabinet warned that agents plotting against Syria will be eliminated and their activities will be terminated.

An unattributed Damascus radio commentary scored Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran for being directly involved in assisting the Muslim Brotherhood's campaign against Syria and said his allegation of Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) collusion in the Beirut kidnapping was false and unjust, aimed at inciting rebellion against the ADF in Lebanon. Noting that the telephone calls implicating Syria in the kidnapping have been broadcast by the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio, the commentary accused Jordan of being allied with the Phalangists in an attempt to fragment the Palestinian resistance groups and undermine their unity with Syria. The commentary also criticized the organizers of the "tragic" kidnapping, whom it did not identify, for seeking to drive "wedges" and renew the war in Lebanon.

Egypt

Addressing the European Parliament in Luxembourg, President Anwar as-Sadat appealed for European help in persuading the Israelis and the Palestinians to accept a formula for mutual recognition and for Europe to support the Palestinians' right to self-determination. In his speech, carried textually by MENA, As-Sadat stressed that he had not come "to sell Camp David," but said that Egypt considers the Luxembourg declaration of 2 December 1980 on the Middle East to be a turning point that will have "constructive effects" on the peace process. He also called on the European states to participate in providing "additional security guarantees" as a contribution to peace in the Middle East. Referring to the Jordanian role in a Middle East settlement, As-Sadat stated that Jordan can participate in negotiations "at the appropriate time" but cannot take the place of the Palestinians in such talks.

Iran

Tehran radio has carried a number of warnings against possible disruption of the 11 February revolution anniversary ceremonies. A wartime court statement cautioned against an enemy "fifth column" cooperating with "hypocritical and pseudoprogressive groups" and called on the people of Tehran to report any "suspicious movement" to the security and revolutionary organizations. An Islamic revolution central committee statement said "internal puppet agents" are planning to implement their "evil designs" by way of precipitating clashes between groups and by "psychological tricks." The committee urged the people to frustrate the revolution's enemies by "vigilantly rejecting any divisive move." "Anarchists and subversives," the statement warned, will be dealt with by the security forces. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's office also predicted that a group of people "under the guise of support for the president" intend to disrupt and break up the anniversary ceremonies and said "revolutionary compatriots" should put forward slogans and statements that do not undermine unity.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Artillery exchanges continued on the Abadan, Susangerd and Khuninshahr fronts, Tehran radio reported, while Iranian helicopter gunships hit Iraqi positions around Ilam. The radio also noted a heavy Iranian bombardment of the Marivan border strip and raids by Iraqi MiG's on Ganaveh and Bushehr.

Nonaligned Conference

In a speech reported by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hamadi told the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers conference in New Delhi that Iraq is ready to cease fire and negotiate with Iran under the supervision of the Nonaligned Movement or any other international organization acceptable to Iran. Hammadi also reiterated that Iraq is "quite ready" to return the Iranian territory it has occupied during its war with Iran, while those "lands and rights forcibly usurped" by Iran should be returned to their legitimate owners. According to Delhi radio, the Iranian delegation to the conference walked out as the Iraqi minister took the floor.

Iraqi-Kuwaiti Relations

Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir has begun talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and other Kuwaiti leaders, KUNA reported, in an attempt to solve the longstanding border dispute between the two countries.

Israel

Election Date--The Knesset has voted to dissolve itself, IDF radio reported, and to hold elections on 30 June.

Raid on Southern Lebanon--According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli forces staged a preemptive strike on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. Voice of Palestine radio confirmed the raid, stating that Israeli gunboats, supported by helicopter gunships, engaged Palestinian forces in the Al-Qasimiyah area.

Afghanistan

Elections Offer--In an interview with THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper, reported by AFP, President Babrak Karmal offered to hold elections in 2 or 3 months if other countries withdraw their support from Afghan rebels and give a guarantee of noninterference in Afghanistan. He stressed that his government will not try to impose one-party communist rule and said he will strive to make the elections free and fair.

Message to Bani-Sadr--President Karmal has cabled Iranian President Bani-Sadr, Kabul radio reported, reiterating Afghanistan's readiness to solve Afghan-Iranian difficulties through discussions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 028

11 February 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Reviews PLO's International Relations [VOP] A 1
Fatah Member Views U.S., Egypt's Mideast Role [Beirut AS-SAFIR 26 Jan] A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Issues Four Decrees 10 Feb C 1

QATAR

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 10 Feb C 1
Meeting With Amir C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Hits Soviet Halt to Arms Supplies to Iraq ['UKAZ 5 Feb] C 1

PDRY

Iranian Delegation Arrives With Message 9 Feb C 2
Meeting With Chairman C 2
Commentary Scores U.S. Military Policy in Gulf C 3
Briefs: Envoy to PRC; Envoy to USSR C 4

EGYPT

AL-AKHBAR Says No Reduction in U.S. Aid Expected [2 Feb] D 1
Text of As-Sadat's Address to European Parliament D 1
As-Sadat Luxembourg Airport Press Conference D 6
Petroleum, Electricity Ministers Leave for Paris D 8

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 243 E 1

JORDAN

Ambassador to Syria Returns; Syria's To Depart F 1
Foreign Minister Views New U.S. Administration [Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH 9 Feb] F 1
AL-AKHBAR To Be Rename; Iraq Approves Grant [Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 5 Feb] F 2

LEBANON

Arab Vanguards Report Clashes in Syrian Cities G 1
Clashes in Aleppo G 1
Clashes in Hamah G 1
ADF, Gunmen Exchange Fire in Tripoli 11 Feb G 1
Star of Hope TV Station Begins Broadcasts G 2

SYRIA

Cabinet Issues Statement Condemning Jordan H 1
Minister Criticizes Jordanian Border Measures H 3
Radio, Paper Criticize Jordanian Prime Minister H 3
Damascus Commentary H 3
ATH-THAWRAH Column H 4
Al-Asad Receives DPFLP Secretary General H 5
Ba'th Party Official Receives Soviet Ambassador H 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Joint Algerian-Polisario Communique Issued 9 Feb I 1

MOROCCO

Islamic-Soviet Contacts on Afghanistan Expected [AL-'ALAM 3 Feb] I 2
AL-'ALAM Reports Libyan Opposition Memo's Attacks [3 Feb] I 2

MAURITANIA

Joint Mauritanian-Soviet Communique Signed 10 Feb I 3
Polisario Delegation Arrives for Visit 10 Feb I 3

SUDAN

SSU's 'Abidin Receives DPRK's Chong Chun-ki 10 Feb I 4

TUNISIA

Talks With Algeria End; Joint Communique Issued I 4
End of Talks I 4
Joint Communique I 5

ISRAEL

Knesset Decides To Hold Elections 30 Jun N 1
Ministry Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Report N 1
Tzipori Rejects State Department Criticism N 1
Reaction to As-Sadat's Luxembourg Speech Cited [MA'ARIV 11 Feb] N 1
IDF Hits 'Terrorist' Positions in Lebanon N 2
UN Account N 2
Foreign Communists Arrive for Convention [POST 11 Feb] N 2
HA'ARETZ Carries Breakdown of Proposed Budget [10 Feb] N 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Cites Speakers at COPWE Session R 1
Tigre Guerrillas, Government Troops Clash R 2

SOMALIA

Uthman Receives Iranian Parliamentary Delegation R 3
Liberation Front Radio Claims 30 Ethiopians Killed R 3
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]

TANZANIA

Nyerere Pledges To Withdraw Troops From Uganda R 3
Briefs: New Officials R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Ahidjo Warns Youth Against University Disorder S 1
Briefs: CCCE Loans S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Socialist Party Leader Announces Candidacy S 2

CHAD

Capital Preparing for Al-Qadhdhafi, Shagari Visit S 2
DER SPIEGLE Interviews Politician on Libyan Role [9 Feb] S 3

ZAIRE

Council Examines Education, Police Issues S 5

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Radio Says Neutron Bomb Money Can Be Better Spent T 1

MALI

Traore Speech Opens Party Congress in Bamako T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Presence at Chad Summit Uncertain T 5
Radio Lagos Facility at Ikorodu Blows Up T 5

BRIEFS

Naming of Liberian Envoys T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Luanda Scores South African Raid Into Mozambique U 1
De Nascimento: Imports From West Must Continue U 2
[Paris LE CONTINENT 4 Feb]
Briefs: Trucks From France U 2

'ARAFAT REVIEWS PLO'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

JN110856 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday presided over an expanded meeting of the Higher Military Council of the Al-'Asifah forces. The meeting was attended by Brothers Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Al-'Asifah forces general command.

The meeting began with the observance of 1 minute of silence in honor of the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution who fell in defense of this revolution and the Arab nation in the present difficult circumstances, which have prevented the holding of periodic meetings of this council despite the importance of these meetings.

The brother commander in chief reviewed the situation on the local, Arab and international levels. He pointed out that the revolution and the Arab region are at a major crossroad and are in an inflamed situation from the ocean to the Gulf. This situation, he said, has diverted the Arab people's attention from the Zionist enemy, which continues its belligerency against Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

The brother commander in chief warned of an Israeli-isolationist attack against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement, saying: The Israeli belligerency we are now witnessing is only a prelude to this attack. The Palestinian revolution has made all arrangements to confront and abort this attack, just as it aborted the Israeli operation to occupy southern Lebanon in 1978.

Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the international changes in Europe, the United States and areas surrounding our Arab region. He warned of the danger of a large U.S. military presence in the Ras Binas base [in Egypt], the early-warning stations in Sinai, the Berbera base in Somalia, Masirah Island in the Sea of Oman and in the Indian Ocean.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that under the foreign policy of the new Reagan administration, priority is given to what is termed U.S. prestige and power. This portends great danger to peace not only in our area, but also in the world at large, he added.

The commander in chief referred to the openly hostile stand adopted by the United States against the PLO when it described the organization as terrorist. He said: The United States is the maestro leading the campaign of accusations against the PLO. These accusations are now echoed by certain circles in the West. All this constitutes the prelude to the hot war planned by the Reagan administration against us.

The brother commander in chief linked the plans for the Israeli-isolationist attack with Foreign Minister Shamir's coming visit to Washington. He said: Shamir will soon go to Washington to obtain the green light from the U.S. administration to go ahead with this attack.

Speaking about the so-called European initiative, the brother commander in chief explained that so far, Europe has not come forth with its own initiative. However, he referred to some European ideas on the Middle East crises. Abu 'Ammar recalled that the West European countries reneged on their Venice declaration following the NATO meeting in Ankara.

The brother commander in chief stressed that the PLO is a full active member of the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization and an observer-member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The PLO, he added, is recognized by the socialist bloc countries and some West European countries.

Abu 'Ammar noted that the number of countries which recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is more than double the number of countries which recognize Israel and that the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly in favor of the Palestine question were all passed by a majority ranging from 117 to 143 votes.

Brother Abu 'Ammar analyzed the Iraqi-Iranian war's political and military impact on the region. He said that the Palestinian revolution is against this war, which is exhausting the resources of both countries at a time when the peoples of the region and the Palestinian revolution are in great need of these resources in confronting the Zionist enemy.

The brother commander in chief also reviewed the PLO's activities and achievements at the Islamic, Sofia and UNESCO conferences. He said: Jerusalem and Palestine were the main topic of discussion at the Islamic conference despite the many other complex Islamic issues. He spoke about the role played by the Palestinian delegation in the adoption of resolutions concerning Palestine, southern Lebanon, Afghanistan and other issues of concern to the Islamic world.

At the end of this analysis the brother commander in chief hailed the fighters of the Palestinian revolution and our steadfast people in the occupied homeland, stressing that their firm resistance against the occupiers will achieve victory and foil the plot.

Later, Brothers Abu al-Walid and Abu Jihad reported on their visits to Yugoslavia.

FATAH MEMBER VIEWS U.S., EGYPT'S MIDEAST ROLE

NC070847 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 26 Jan 81 p 11

[Article entitled "The Forthcoming Stage and the Conflict Among the Small Pawns" by Abu Salih, Fatah Central Committee member and member of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces]

[Text] Since the failure of President Jimmy Carter in the U.S. presidential elections and, in a light of the possibility of the Likud's fall, a new political map began to surface in the reactionary Arab arena. This map is in part represented by opposition between As-Sadat's regime and King Husayn's regime regarding their understanding of the second link in the U.S. plan for the Middle East and their role in it. The map is also partly represented by signs of acute internal and external crises surrounding the Egyptian regime.

[The difference in views held by As-Sadat and King Husayn on the second link of the U.S. plan] was made clear by As-Sadat's repeated statements that he rejects King Husayn's participation in Camp David and in the autonomy negotiations. The second part was uncovered through a visit to Beirut by an Egyptian delegation led by 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi under the pretext of participating in the celebrations of the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution. It became clear then that the Egyptian president was trying to influence the Palestinian resistance to deal with the current option posed as an alternative to the Jordanian regime as well as trying to form new relations with the Palestinian resistance in order to dissipate his internal crisis.

Before we talk about the aforementioned Egyptian delegation's mission and its serious ideas and notions, I must first shed light on the nature of the fears haunting As-Sadat which prompted him to hold fast to the [Palestinian] resistance card and to either replace it with the Jordanian card or to use it as a sponge to absorb his internal crisis.

As-Sadat knew before and more than anyone else that it was the U.S. administration that installed Menahem Begin in Israel in 1978 in place of Yitzhaq Rabin in line with the necessities and requirements of that stage. He now knows better than anybody else that the U.S. administration is convinced--in line with the necessities of the new stage--to replace the Likud coalition with the Ma'arakh grouping led by the Israeli Labor Party.

Therefore, and in the same context, As-Sadat began to fear that the same rule might apply to him, but in a different way. That is, he began to fear that King Husayn might snatch his role as the most loyal party to the U.S. scheme and policy. He is afraid that King Husayn might be adopted by the White House as the champion of the U.S. solution for the area in the forthcoming stage of Camp David. Thus, under this fear, although As-Sadat seems to ride the wave thinking of a possible change in Israel at the expense of his dear friend Menahem Begin and to opt for sticking to the Palestinian card in his unfriendly match with King Husayn on the U.S. courtyard.

Attention must be paid to the fact that in the early stages of Camp David As-Sadat relied on the agent reactionary rightwing; in the new stage he is trying to use the card of the false leftwing and the "tame" opposition, which publicly confronts Camp David, but in actuality employs its relations and previous assets to facilitate the Camp David course and to solve As-Sadat's crisis.

What Do They Want?

Thus, on this basis we can handle the visit of the Egyptian delegation, or rather the visits of several Egyptian delegations which recently came to Beirut on numerous missions and under numerous titles, but with one specific aim. We must first emphasize that these missions were rejected. The subject of discussion and exploration with the Egyptian delegation was the question of speeding up of the convocation of the Arab front participating in the Palestinian revolution. This front embraces: Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, progressive Arab parties and independent personalities.

The Palestinian side assured the Egyptian delegation of the revolution's interest in keeping this front alive, even if it is frozen, because of the current disagreement in the Arab liberation movement: The Syrian-Iraqi disagreement and the Libyan-Iraqi disagreement: the circumstances surrounding the conference of the Arab people, which is being met with opposition from Iraq and support from the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation: and the Iraqi-Iranian war. This situation will preclude any success by this front because of the contradictory views and ideas which the parties to the Arab liberation movement and the Front of steadfastness and confrontation hold.

The Palestinian side stressed to the Egyptian delegation that this call would be rejected by Syria, Libya and Algeria because of their eagerness to maintain the unity of the Front of Steadfastness and Congrontation. The Palestinian side pointed out that the agreement of the Palestinian resistance and Iraq alone to attend this meeting would lead to their embarrassment and to the opening of the door of disputes with the other parties in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which is the actual front that supports the Palestinian resistance.

Despite this, the Egyptian delegation and its members continued their activities and insisted on this call. This exposed their aims with more frankness and clarity.

One of the delegation's members said that the Arab attitude has only partially isolated As-Sadat but that it has totally isolated the Egyptian people.

He added: Why shouldn't the Palestinians have a presence in Egypt? Why shouldn't exhibitions and celebrations be held in Cairo in the name of the Palestinian revolution? Why do the Egyptian people not see the effective Palestinian presence in Cairo? Will the arena be left for the Israelis alone?

Attention was paid to these questions and queries were raised at each session held with the delegation by the Palestinians and Lebanese which the delegation met, despite the fact that many of them were not aware of the delegation's task and its proportions.

The delegation and its members this time seemed alien to us, as we seemed alien to them. They started with the call for the meeting of the front participating in the Palestinian revolution and then they said what they wanted to say on the pretext of ending the isolation of the Egyptian people. They resorted to a very exciting logic which simplified the political reality in a manner that draws attention to the real predicament which As-Sadat is facing.

He told the delegation's members that ending the isolation of the Egyptian people lies in the toppling [isqat] of As-Sadat and that this task should be raised in Cairo and not in Beirut unless the object is to isolate the Palestinians and the Palestinian revolution.

I frankly say that the aim of the delegation, and of the one who sent it, was to involve the Palestinians in plans and initiatives that would increase the isolation among the Palestinians themselves and between them and the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. I say that this must have been planned.

In an interview with the Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF the delegation's leader said on his return to Cairo from Beirut that he went to Beirut with the knowledge of As-Sadat and with his personal permission.

Here one must ask again: What is the object behind this? What does As-Sadat want? Will the isolation of the Egyptian people end if a painting exhibition of the Palestinian revolution or an exhibition of the Palestinian heritage is shown in Cairo?

The aim behind holding these exhibitions in the streets of Cairo is clear: It is to hold a political dialogue with the Egyptian regime on the basis that Palestinian delegations and personalities, who have the same color and aims as those of the Egyptian delegations that went to Beirut, will accompany these exhibitions in order to reach the required goals under deceptive titles.

Here again we ask: In whose service is this disregard of basis facts in policies? Does the the holding of these exhibitions in Cairo turn As-Sadat's partial isolation, for example, into a total isolation and does it end the total isolation of the Egyptian people?

In light of all this we are reminded of the stands of our proud Arab people in Egypt. Following Israel's announcement about opening the doors of tourism to the Egyptians, the great Egyptian people refused to open up the enemy or respond to its calls despite the misleading campaigns which the Egyptian official information media and the Zionist information media are launching.

It is essential here to recall the story about the Egyptian youth who visited the occupied homeland and committed suicide after his arrival, taking with him the secret for his suicide.

Moreover, it is necessary to point out that the Egyptian national movement has been asking [word indistinct] exert pressure on Palestinians carrying Egyptian documents not to visit their kinsmen and relatives in the Gaza Strip so that these visits may not be viewed as taking place within the framework of the openness which As-Sadat has advocated and is still advocating.

Therefore, we say anew that such a stance will be exploited in the service of the Egyptian regime and of As-Sadat personally. It will also be exploited to weaken the Egyptian masses movement and the national movement that oppose the Egyptian regime and As-Sadat. These exhibitions would enter Cairo with the knowledge of the authority and under its supervision. They would be moved around by this authority's vehicles. The official Egyptian information media would announce the Palestinian presence there. The Palestinian presence alongside the Israeli presence in Cairo would strengthen As-Sadat's regime and weaken the Egyptian national movement. A picture taken of Palestinians and Israelis together in a street in Cairo would only serve As-Sadat's regime, Camp David and the plans to destroy the Palestinian revolution.

Those Whose Pictures Are Affixed on the Walls of the Resistance

What draws attention in this regard is that what As-Sadat says finds an echo in some Palestinian sources whose pictures are affixed to the outer wall of the resistance. These sources propagate and work behind the lobbies on the basis that what As-Sadat advocates is a support for the Palestinians against Jordan.

Such propaganda and intimation comes within the context of the queries made about the options which are sometimes referred to as the Palestinian option and the Jordanian option. Such an image is unacceptable as the basis for an option leading to a decision. The basis for the Palestinian option cannot just be the seeking of an entity. At any rate, the option forwarded at this time is one of surrender: We or King Husayn [as published]. We are fully aware of this trap, no matter how much it is beautified and regardless of the number of the beauticians, which has been set for us.

Such ideas represent As-Sadat and the dilemma in which he finds himself. Their purpose is to enhance and strengthen his role in the U.S. plan at the dawn of the Reagan regnum.

Furthermore, As-Sadat is not alone: He represents a school of thought and he has followers in the Arab world who toe his line from various positions and in light of various interests.

As-Sadat's school of thought has been expanding--and the same applies to the confrontation with, and opposition to, this school of thought on the Arab scene. This school of thought had a growing branch here in Lebanon. Even capitulation has its doctrinaires. Perhaps we would be surprised if we knew that there were people who wished As-Sadat would succeed. This does not necessarily signify that such people are specific persons or organizations. The reason is that As-Sadat's success would relieve a great number of people from their national and revolutionary commitment, and would most probably foster many people's personal interests. History teaches that many people would rather uphold their personal interests.

In broaching again the stance of the Egyptian delegation, we point to the conversation which has taken place at a private session with some resistance leaders and cadres. We also point to the ample dialogue which was held to assess the present Arab state of affairs encompassing the recent Amman summit conference, the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Palestinians and the Egyptian delegation held totally conflicting viewpoints from the perspective of appraisal and estimation. To boost the Egyptian delegation's viewpoint, some of the delegation members noted that some leaders of the Lebanese Communist Party support the Egyptian delegation members' assessment and plan--which astonished and surprised those present.

As-Sadat and his school of thought now find themselves in a predicament. As-Sadat's predicament resides in the actual circumstances faced by the U.S. policy and by this policy's future moves.

His own predicament lies in facing his people while projecting the image of his upcoming role. This image reflects on all of As-Sadat's dedicated student volunteers who have different interests.

As-Sadat has followers on the Palestinian scene. The pictures of these followers were already affixed to the outer wall of the Palestinian revolution prior to As-Sadat's visit to Israel. They have always been known for embellishing the U.S. solution and the U.S. policy. Exactly like As-Sadat, they also fear the actual circumstances and they also fear having to face the same fate.

At this point I refer to the statement which 'Islam as-Sartawi made to a Lebanese newspaper on 16 January. As-Sartawi made this statement in answer to the comments which were made in Israel about his letter to General Peled. As-Sartawi said: At a time when plotting against the Palestinian people is growing the Israeli Labor Party proclaims a decision to exterminate the Palestinian people as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]. As-Sartawi praised the raising of the Palestinian flag on the desk of General Peled. As-Sartawi also saluted the hands which raised this flag as well as the hands of the Palestinian revolution which helped in raising the Palestinian flag.

This depiction and these words reflect the whole dilemma. The anxiety reflected by As-Sartawi's statement blinded him to self-evident facts. If we examine these facts, we behold the picture of the general predicament of all the parties to the U.S. plan which was being implemented during the Carter era. Carter has fallen and [presumably his plan] is likely to fall--and all wagers affirm that Carter will fall. It can also be said that As-Sadat is worried if Carter should fall, and the same applies to As-Sadat's school of thought in the Arab world, including that picture affixed to the outer wall of the Palestinian revolution.

As-Sadat's supporters and his school of thought are now worried more than ever about Begin and his government. The reason is that the platform of the Labour Party, which is one the eve of acceding to power, guarantees dealing with King Husayn and the Jordanian regime. It is known that the Jordanian regime, like As-Sadat, belongs to the same school of thought within the U.S. and Zionist plan. However, the Jordanian school of thought has other students. Perhaps some persons in the two schools of thought and in the two roles have made the same assignments to all the dedicated students, be they the students of As-Sadat or of King Husayn.

Therefore, while As-Sadat's school of thought is apparently sympathetic to Begin and the Likud Party in Israel, in accordance with the maxim of self-defense for the sake of survival, King Husayn's school of thought is apparently sympathetic to Peres and the Labor Party.

At this point, we detect the emphasis made in 'Islam as-Sartawi's statement accusing the Labor Party of having decided to exterminate the Palestinian people and the PLO. Do we support the Labor Party and advocate preserving Begin and the Likud Party?

At this point we also recall that As-Sartawi had prepared a special study on the Labor Party and on its dangers and plans. As-Sartawi systematically disseminated this study among the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, despite the fact that the Labor Party and the Likud Party are well known. Furthermore, the decision of these two parties remains unchanged: It is the decimation of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Is Begin less obdurate than the Labor Party in using the weapons of destruction and violence against our people and against our Palestinian revolution? The two parties are [our] two enemies; they implement the same plan. Warning against the upcoming plan of the Labor Party without warning against the military and political policy of the Likud Party induces us to reinforce our suspicions about the intentions and objectives of those who deliver these warnings.

General Peled's raising of the Palestinian flag will deceive no one. The reason is that the purpose behind the raising of the flag is uncovered and made obvious by the method employed in raising the flag and by the objectives of this action. The Palestinian flag is raised and consecrated in the conscience of world public opinion. The creation of the real conditions needed for raising the Palestinian flag in Jerusalem as a living fact is being daily coupled with our people giving their blood and sweat in Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Gaza and Nabulus. I again say that anxiety about, and fear of, the future is the only thing which stands behind the conflicting words and ideas of the Egyptian delegations, of As-Sartawi, of Peled and of all the frightened and silent people. In this respect, it is imperative for me to read between the lines for the sake of vigilance and for the sake of serving our future interests.

We have heard the things which have been said by Ash-Sharqawi and by others. We will also hear a great many things in the future. To us, all these things only signify the symptoms of the acute crisis from which the United States and its agents are suffering. We say that we will neither be intimidated nor worried by King Husayn's moves. Furthermore, we say that our role and plan is to follow and confront the U.S. plan in the Gulf up to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

Camp David has been crushed against the rock of our people's steadfastness and consciousness, and against the rock of the Palestinian command's alertness. Camp David has been crushed against the rock of the solidarity and the steadfastness of the Arab liberation movement within the framework of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

We will not enable King Husayn or any other person to play any role against the will of our Palestinian people or our Arab nation. This is our responsibility and that of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. We in the Palestinian revolution are capable of staging an effective showdown with the forces of capitulation and with the capitulationists in order to bring about their downfall and to bring them to task.

The revolution is forthcoming in Arab Cairo, and in Egypt. We say that the circumstances are appropriate for transforming Cairo from a prison for free men and patriots into a new Tehran in the Middle East, for all the free men and patriots, for the sake of the Asian and African Continents.

In conclusion, I say that the camouflaged political traps are now known--we all know them well. Therefore, the overt political life span of these traps has ended. These traps have been forced to operate behind the scenes. Anyway, they are suffering the agony of death and their voice is weakening. This voice is coupled with the real image of the U.S. predicament as Reagan's assumption of office approaches. The dilemma is widening and the agents in the area are embarrassed. These agents trade accusations from time to time--and this applies to As-Sadat, King Husayn and the roving Egyptian delegations.

I also say: No, we will not be with you, nor we will we fight your battles, or your battles against any other. You are competing to serve the U.S. designs. We and the interests of our people and of your peoples stand together to confront and abort the U.S. designs. We and you are involved in a constant, protracted and sharp disagreement. Our people will achieve victory in this conflict.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS ISSUES FOUR DECREES 10 FEB

JN101406 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Oman, 10 Feb (GNA)--Sultan Qabus of Oman issued four decrees today. The first decree provides for appointing Shabib ibn Taymur as a minister of state and a special envoy; the second provides for transferring Omani Ambassador to Italy Ahmad Muhammad al-Jamali to the Omani Foreign Ministry office; the third provides for the endorsement of the state budget of 1981; and the fourth provides for delineating Oman's territorial waters and the economic zone over which the sultanate exercises its sovereign rights.

QATAR

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 FEB

JN102156 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2040 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Doha, 10 Feb (GNA)--An Iranian parliamentary delegation arrived in Doha from Tehran this evening on a visit that will last several days.

The delegation, led by Iranian Majlis member Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi, will deliver a message to the Qatari amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

It has been learned that the message deals with relations between the two countries.

Meeting With Amir

JN110932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Doha, 11 Feb (GNA)--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. The contents of the message have not been revealed.

The message was conveyed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi, member of the Iranian Majlis, during his meeting with the Qatari amir today. The Iranian official arrived in Doha yesterday at the head of a delegation on a 3-day visit to Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER HITS SOVIET HALT TO ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

LD101005 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Political editor report: "The Fact About Soviet Union's Retreat on Tank Deal for Iraq"]

[Text] Political circles in the Arab world have expressed surprise at the Soviet statements denying that the Soviet Union has supplied Iraq with any tanks.

The Soviet Union yesterday denied British press reports that Soviet tanks were shipped to Iraq last month. The TASS news agency described the report by the London FINANCIAL TIMES as sheer fabrication and nonsense. The GULF NEWS AGENCY, reporting on the subject, said that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tahah Yasin Ramadan said in Baghdad last night that the Soviet Union has suspended the fulfillment of arms contracts which it signed with Iraq in September before the outbreak of war.

The Soviet stand is a great disappointment when seen against the statement issued by the Elysee confirming France's readiness to carry on with the aircraft deal with Iraq which was concluded before the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Regardless of considerations of the conflict between the two countries, the Soviet stand reveals the true face of Soviet policy which shows the contradiction between Soviet slogans and its actual dealings with the area. It also confirms that the Soviet Union is not prepared to honor its legal obligations, let alone friendly obligations, with the various parties in the area when it finds that it is not in its interest to do so.

Observers assert that the Soviets' aim is to turn the Iraqi-Iranian conflict into their favor and to exp' tthe present atmosphere of tension between them and the United States.

The observers regard the Soviet stand as a clear indication of the fact that its policy in the area is not constant and that its support for the Palestinian problem was severely tested as a result.

PDRY

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 9 FEB

LD092332 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Feb 81 EA

[Text] A delegation from the Iranian Revolution Council led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Khaqani arrived this afternoon in Aden for a visit of several days.

It has been learned that the delegation has a message for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP, member of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his brother, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of Iranian Islamic Republic.

On arrival the Iranian Revolution Council delegation was received by Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Salami, member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and several senior officials.

Meeting With Chairman

LD102048 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers this afternoon at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium received the delegation of the Iranian Revolutionary Council led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Khaqani who delivered to the secretary general a letter from his brother, Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, connected with bilateral relations between the two countries and the current developments in the region.

During the meeting there was a discussion on the U.S. military threats against the security, safety and stability of the region. The discussion also touched on the American-Omani military maneuvers and the great threat they pose to the situation in the region.

The Iranian delegation expressed the appreciation of the Iranian leadership and the Iranian people for the stand taken by our country in support of the Iranian revolution during the various stages of its struggle up to its victory over the puppet shah and his agents. It expressed its pleasure at visiting Democractic Yemen.

The brother secretary general assured the delegation of our stand in support of the Iranian revolution against U.S. imperialism and its agents. He pointed out that the establishment of security in the region required a clear stand from all the states in the region toward all the imperialist moves and conspiracies aimed at their security and wealth.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed our country's firm stand toward the aggressive military bases in the region aimed at the national liberation movements, including the Iranian revolution. He emphasized that Yemen's call to convene a meeting for the region's states was of great importance in the present circumstances which were becoming increasingly complicated because of the intransigence of the imperialist powers. Their military maneuvers with their agents represented one of the most direct threats and this was a matter that required a clear stand.

The meeting also reviewed a number of issues of common interest, including relations between the two friendly countries. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked the delegation to convey his greetings to the leader of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni; Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic; and Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, chairman of the Iranian Council of Ministers, and the Iranian people.

The meeting was also attended by Brother 'Ali Ahmad as-Sallami, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and secretary of the assembly of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the executive bureau of the local people's council and governor of the Governorate of Aden.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. MILITARY POLICY IN GULF

LD091747 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Feb 81

["ANA's political commentary"--ANA headline]

[Text] Aden, 9 Feb (ANA)--Throughout its black history the American Government has always intensified its endeavors and effort to terrorize the peoples and dominate their resources. A year ago the United States announced the formation of the R pid Deployment Force [RDF]. It threatened to occupy the oilfields by invading the peninsula area and the Arabian Gulf in order to safeguard what it called its vital interests. Those threats and ill intentions of the Pentagon commanders were accompanied by the huge display of U.S. navies in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Gulf. America intensified the activities of its advisers to discuss the so-called "joint defense" with Oabas and As-Sadat and those who are in the orbit of imperialism and colonialist forces in the Arab area.

The joint maneuvers, which it will carry out with the forces of the agent regime in Muscat and the notorious RDF by the end of February on the soil of Oman and in the heart of the peninsula and Gulf area, are within the framework of U.S. military movements hostile to the peoples of the area which America inaugurated in November 1980 on the soil of Arab Egypt with As-Sadat's blessing.

Those maneuvers confirm America's work to expand the circle of parties to Camp David.

The wicked American maneuvers represent embezzlement and plunder of the peoples' riches with rifles, guns and aircraft.

But the diplomacy of American aircraft carriers, navies, Rapid Deployment Forces as well as the tyranny of imperialist and colonialist domineering of peoples' destiny and resources will be resisted by the masses, who will never accept sacrifice of their national interests and sovereignty in the cause of the interests of the traitors, who have linked their private interests with the wheel of imperialist and colonialist forces and against their peoples' interests.

The policy of making a military and diplomatic noise which is being exercised by U.S. imperialists toward our area, and which is being intensified at a feverish rate, requires from the states in the area a defined stand that puts an end to the hysterical tendency toward surrounding the area with American imperialist military bases.

Those who have persisted and are still persisting in opening the area's doors wide open to the American RDF and every form of American military presence, and help the American, Zionist, As-Sadat conspiracy to penetrate the Arab body as well as enable the Pentagon to implement its aggressive plans against our Arab peoples, should realize the consequences of their continuing with such dirty play, before they repent too late.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PRC--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today briefed the new PDRY ambassador to China, Yasin Ahmad Salih, prior to the latter's leaving to take up his post. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 81 LD/EA]

ENVOY TO USSR--Moscow, 7 Feb (ANA)--Member of the Central Committee of the YSP and PDRY Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the USSR Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bakir last Thursday presented a copy of his credentials to First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenkc at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. The ambassador also discussed with Korniyenko ways of bolstering bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. [Text] [Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81 LD]

AL-AKHBAR SAYS NO REDUCTION IN U.S. AID EXPECTED

LD100943 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 10

[Ahmad Abu Shadi report: "U.S. Assurances to Egypt: No Reduction in Volume of Economic or Military Aid"]

[Excerpts] Washington--Egypt has received assurances that the volume of U.S. economic and military aid to Egypt will not be affected if the proposed reduction in U.S. foreign aid is carried out. Egypt also received assurances that special efforts will be made to maintain the level of wheat, food, and other supplies which Egypt requests in accordance with law 480 governing the export of surplus U.S. agricultural products in return for local currency.

These assurances were conveyed to Egypt at the highest level of the U.S. State Department, which is engaged in a battle against the proposal by Director of Management and Budget David Stockman to reduce foreign aid in fiscal 1982 (which begins next October) from $8 billion to $5.4 billion.

The current controversy over the U.S. foreign aid program does not affect Egypt alone, for the ambassadors in Washington of six African states (including the Egyptian ambassador) have asked to meet with State Department officials in order to express concern over the proposed reductions. They will support Secretary of State Haig in his battle against these reductions, as Haig himself believes that such reductions would cause harm to U.S. interests throughout the world.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT'S ADDRESS TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

NC101700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1512 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 10 Feb (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat delivered an important historic speech at the European Parliament in Luxembourg this afternoon. The following is the text of the speech:

Madam President of the European Parliament, dear friends:

Permit me to express my gratitude and appreciation to you and to all the European peoples for giving me this opportunity to meet with you and exchange ideas on matters of mutual interest to us.

I would like first to convey to you a greeting of friendship and amity from every Egyptian.

It is certainly an occasion of deep historic significance that we meet together at this juncture to study important issues, which are of interest not only to our peoples but to all mankind. This is a historic event, because we share a great message and an enormous responsibility to improve the picture of life for this generation of our sons and for future generations. This is the lesson of history and this is our dream of a better future.

For several centuries our forefathers realized by their insight and penetrating historic foresight the necessity of building bridges of cooperation and interaction among our peoples. Therefore, the school of Alexandria, the library of which dates back to 300 BC, preserved the Greek treasures of science and philosophy. It has also supported human knowledge on the basis of the philosophy of the new Plato school. It was thus possible to preserve the heritage of Greek and Roman culture and enrich them with scientific explanations. New great thinkers such as (Athanasios), (Oregen) and Saint (Clement) of Alexandria added much to our intellectual knowledge and experience. A few centuries later, the light of Christendom spread from our area to Europe to lay a firm foundation of a new system of spiritual values and human rights.

With the emergence of the light of Islam, a new dimension of this interaction between us appeared. The Muslim scholars and ulema felt that it was their duty to preserve the Greek and Latin scientific relics, either in their original language or by translating them into Arabic--the language of the holy Koran.

Moreover, the writings of Ibn Rushd, Ibn Sina and Ibn Bajah became the window through which Europe looked at the Greek philosophy and legends. When the book of Aristotle "The Secret of Secrets" appeared in Europe for the first time, it was a translation by Roger Beacon from Arabic into Latin.

On the other hand, the Islamic universities in the Middle East and Europe were the spring to which Europe went for knowledge. They were also the centers of intellectual freedom. The contribution of Egypt--the land of the holy Al-Azhar--to this was undeniably great.

The essence of Islam is that all the people constitute one group. The people were one nation--a group of believers adopting the same principles, values and ideals. "Those who believe (in the Qur-'an), and those who follow the Jewish (scriptures) and the Christians and the Sabians, any who believe in God and the last day, and work righteousness, shall have their reward with their Lord: on them shall be no fear. Nor shall they grieve." [verse from the Koran]

Dear friends, Islam must not be judged on the basis of the ill-conceived actions of those who claim to belong to Islam. Islam is the religion of tolerance not fanaticism, of love, not hate or grudge. It forms a complete structure of order, not disorder. Islamic revolution is by necessity based on mercy and justice. It is above all a manifestation of man's dignity and freedom.

History, dear friends, has taught us that there is no alternative to cooperation and coexistence between us. The bitter struggle over Jerusalem has proved to us that war is a futuile method of dealing with such issues and proved the falsehood of the idea of any side having exclusive control of that city which is of special importance to all believers, and, as such, it must always remain a symbol of peace and harmony. The Arabs and Muslims who were the guardians of this city for several centuries realized the duty of keeping it open to all believers, regardless of their religion or nationality.

We must revive this spirit and create in Jerusalem a model of human fraternity and coexistence. At the same time, life in the city should go on as if it were an indivisible unit, in the interest of its inhabitants and visitors. The historical, legal and spiritual rights of all believers must be respected. I call on you to join us in making concerted efforts to achieve this objective. I assure you that I have not come here to sell Camp David.

Dear friends, I fully disagree with the pessimistic voices which speak of the imminent collapse of the Western world. I believe that Europe, with its rich resources and its great cultural heritage, is qualified to play a prominent role in our present world. There is no doubt that the development of modern democracy and the industrial revolution have led to this tremendous technological leap we are now witnessing and which we must use to make the world a more secure and just place. Furthermore, this degree of unity that you have achieved after years of sincere hard work is capable of rejuvenating the European continent and planting a new spirit in it. This unity, sublimely manifested in your Parliament, will be an important inspiration to many people throughout the world.

Allow me to suggest to you, the elected representatives of Europe, the promotion of a new partnership between your continent and the region in which we live. I am not talking here about the Middle East and Africa, but about the entire Third World. This participation must be based on deep faith in the common fate of mankind and in our common interests.

Nobody should look at the Afro-Asian states as a source of raw materials or as a market for manufactured goods. Sound participation must be built on a code of ethics, because interests alone cannot ensure our survival. Man cannot live by bread alone.

We must always uphold the principles of justice, equality and equal opportunities for all. We must also always rule out exploitation and the tendencies of domination and hegemony, even in their new forms and types.

We must agree on a number of principles which govern our interaction and mutual cooperation. Unless we lay down a criterion to distinguish between right and wrong and between good and evil, we would permit the law of the jungle to prevail, and this may destroy the basis of our collective existence.

If every one of us takes a narrow view of the situation based on selfish interests, this will be considered the shortest way to international anarchy at a time in which we are in dire need of a new international order based on the rule of law and moral values.

I totally disagree with those who say that morals are something ancient and antiquated. I was born and grew up in an Egyptian village in which life was based on morals and spiritual values.

The relationship between North and South deserves greater attention by us. The South has suffered much in the past, and it has many fears at present. In addition to the accumulated injustice it has suffered in the past, a new phenomenon has recently appeared, wherein the South has become an arena for destructive wars and quasi-military actions. For the good of us all we must deal with this situation without delay.

The dialogue which began in Paris in December 1975 has opened the way for achieving a fairer and more just international structure. Nevertheless, we still have to accomplish much more to end the existing imbalance between the rich and poor, between the developed and the developing countries and between those who have actually made their way and those who are still at the beginning of the road.

What is needed is not the making of donations to anyone. We, rather, propose to you the establishment of a sound partnership based on sharing all the resources, technology and expertise in our possession.

There is no doubt that the transfer of technology to the peoples of the Third World is essential in order to enable them to overcome the fiercest challenges of the age, which is improving the quality of life and enabling every person to fell safe and confident about the future.

We want the peoples to be insured against famines, starvation, and shortage of food. We want to protect the environment in all the African, Asian and Latin American states before it is too late. We want to raise the standard of education for every child and adult in all parts of the world. This is a responsibility which we cannot ignore. It may be appropriate to suggest to you the establishment of tripartite cooperation among Europe, America and the Middle East to achieve these objectives.

Madam President of the European Parliament, if we are keen on finding a new international system, we must take a firm stand against the disease of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Third World countries. And, unless we stop this dangerous phenomenon without hesitation, all the achievements we have made in the 20th century will be jeopardized--the independence of the peoples will be shattered and spheres of influence will replace the old colonial system.

The first thing we need today is to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement, and this requires emphatical adherence to the principles of noninterference. The big powers and their satellites undermine the foundations of the whole international system when they try to achieve their personal interests at the expense of nations which have suffered and endured for many centuries. We are determined to fight this tendency with all the faith we have. I call on you to stand with us in this regard.

Let all the states, big or small, understand that they have no right to ruin the way of life of other peoples. Let them all stop imposing any theories or social and economic systems on other states and stop plotting to achieve these aims.

Every state must remain free to choose its own political system without coercion and compulsion. Foreign bases must not be established on the land of the Third World states. We must end this infringement upon the security and stability of the peoples. Let us seek and work together to deter acts of adventure and aggression, and we must not be indifferent to any attempt to undermine the freedom and dignity of the peoples.

Our basic commitment is to strengthen the edifice of world peace. We consider the elimination of the causes of war as a sacred mission which all of us shoulder individually and collectively. No one knows better than you the devastation of the war and its ruination. You have suffered considerably from wars, both limited and unlimited.

We believe that the civilized peoples must solve their differences not through fighting but through understanding, discussion and give and take. We won't be just to ourselves, nor would we be loyal to our beliefs, if we do not exclude war as a means to realize the national aims. Unless men learn to live together as brothers, they will die as ferocious animals.

The Egyptian people, who are firm believers, have not hesitated to take risks for the sake of peace. They did not do so from a position of weakness but of strength. Only the strong ones who are free from fear and who have confidence in God can discard war and make peace. We are determined to go ahead to achieve this noble aim regardless of the obstacles and the hindrances, because this is our destiny and sacred mission.

The answer to the present anxiety and fears in the world is not for us to cling to the past with all its negative aspects but to forge ahead toward a happier future. Peace to us is a strategic goal and not a tactical maneuver.

When I visited Jerusalem in 1977, this visit came as a crowning for a continuous work which started when I assumed the responsibility in 1970. This initiative is now the possession of all the peoples of the area and the whole world. Nobody has the right to detract from it or obstruct its course. We will not permit any obstruction of this sacred mission which has become a dear part of the heritage of mankind.

The peace we seek is a comprehensive peace which would benefit all peoples. When Egypt decided to reopen the Suez Canal to international navigation in 1975, it was thinking of the interests of all the European and non-European peoples.

Now that we have taken a pioneering step along the path of peace, the people who deserve our utmost attention are the Palestinian people. As Egypt has repeatedly done in the past years, it appeals to you again to support the right of this people for self-determination and national dignity. This is a right that God has granted them and nobody can deny it to them, regardless of the circumstances. Any thoughtless denial of this right will be considered as an instigation to extremism and fanaticism.

The establishment of a Palestinian entity after a transitional period would be a positive development in the interests of all the states in the area and it would not constitute a threat to Israel's security. In fact, it would be the best guarantee for this security. When a Palestinian entity is established, it will face the burden of rebuilding and extending the bridges with the other peoples. Therefore, it will undoubtedly assume the responsibility for preventing violent and hostile actions. We ask you to join us in persuading the Israelis and Palestinians to accept a formula for mutual recognition.

Here President as-Sadat saw two persons raising the Palestinian flag on the balcony of the European Parliament building, so he interrupted his speech and said: I would have preferred it if you had hoisted this Palestinian flag as we did over the Mena House Hotel a..ong with the Israeli flag, but none of those came and participated with us.

Then, resuming his speech, President as-Sadat said: We would like you to join us in persuading the Israelis and the Palestinians to accept a formula of mutual recognition between them. I believe that this should be the beginning of any exercise. We call upon you to participate in providing additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East.

There has been much talk recently about the Jordanian alternative, but this should not be a cause for confusion or misunderstanding. Egypt was the first to advocate a Jordanian role in a final settlement, but this role must not negate or supplant the Palestinian presence. The problem we are facing today concerns the Palestinian people, not the Jordanians. Any attempt to settle this problem by ignoring the presence of a people with specific Palestinian identity is doomed to failure. Therefore, we must not avoid this problem or lose sight of its nature. Jordan can participate in the negotiations at the appropriate time, but not in the absence or at the expense of the Palestinians. Any role given to Jordan before the appropriate phase will be a complicating factor.

Permit me to give you a brief resume on the Jordanian alternative and the Jordanian role. We started the peace process in 1974. You recall that the October war took place in October 1973. The first disengagement agreement was signed in January 1974. In the summer of that year I met with King Husayn in Alexandria and we issued a joint statement speaking of the need for some link between Jordan and the Palestinian state when it is erected. Furthermore, we were of the opinion that this link should be established and announced before the Geneva conference. Our efforts at the time were geared toward convening a Geneva conference. At that time the PLO chairman approved the move in principle. However, when he returned to Damascus and after he was visited by the Soviet ambassador, he denied this approval.

I wanted to relate these historical facts to you, because I want you to know that from the very onset of the peace process in 1974 and immediately after the first disengagement agreement I called for a role to be played by Jordan, and I still do, but not as a prior condition for the Palestinian role.

Madam President of the Parliament, dear friends, permit me to seize this opportunity to congratulate you on the declarations you issued concerning the bases of peace in the Middle East. The first was the decision issued on 15 December 1977. In this decision, you accurately laid your hands on the various points which complicate the situation and adopted just solutions without being partial to either of the two sides.

On the other hand, the heads of your governments were positive and objective. We consider the Luxembourg declaration of 2 December 1980 as a turning point which will have constructive effects on the peace process in the near future. This declaration was an honoring of the gains achieved so far and a sincere invitation to the parties concerned to build on them in the interests of all the peoples.

Some might be disheartened because of the increasing challenges of our age. However, I remain optimistic and full of hope. I believe that it would be better for me to light a candle than curse the darkness as if hearing the voice of wisdom saying: I will light a candle in all your hearts, a candle that will never be put out. To those who cherish a better world, I make a solemn promise that I will sacrifice my life for the sake of this goal.

To those who suffer from despondency and fear, I dream of a new dawn which would instill hope in every heart. I dream of a new world where the strong are just, the weak are safe and peace is safeguarded.

We will proceed and struggle together until the day comes when wars will come to an end and when the people will turn their swords into tools for cultivating the land and convert their spears and lances into tools for reaping the harvest and what is good.

President Anwar as-Sadat had started his speech with a statement he made in French and German. The following is the text of this statement:

I received with great appreciation your invitation to me to deliver a speech at the European Parliament. I come to you with an open heart and in complete frankness. I am very hopeful that our meeting today will mark the beginning of a continuous dialogue which would provide an opportunity for consolidating the pillars of the new framework I suggested to you--a framework in which we would be partners. Therefore, I would be very happy for the contribution which each of you can offer within this framework.

In conclusion, I wish you to convey to your peoples the greetings of the Egyptian people and I wish you every success in serving Europe and all the peoples in the world.

AS-SADAT LUXEMBOURG AIRPORT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC111123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Press conference held by President Anwar as-Sadat at Luxembourg airport before his departure for Paris--live in English and German with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] In the name of God. Let me seize this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep sentiment for the hospitality which we were accorded here. I and my wife will always remember the 2 days we spent here in the Duchy of Luxembourg. We felt as if we were are family and have known each other for a long time.

In the meantime, I wish to address the European people, whose representatives I have met, and reiterate my gratitude for the opportunity given me to speak to the representatives of the European people. In this regard, I seize this opportunity once more to express my gratitude to the European Parliament president, Madam Viel. It has been a very happy occasion for me and I shall always look forward to building bridges between our parliament and the European Parliament. I will always be grateful for the opportunity given me and the reception I was accorded. Thank you.

[Question] During your speech yesterday you opposed the establishment of military bases in the states of the Third World. You also opposed a role by Jordan as an option for the Palestinian people. Don't you see that the Reagan administration supports the Jordanian role? Are you conveying to him a message through this speech that you disagree with him in this regard?

[Answer] Such a question is considered as a provocation. I only express my point of view. Mr Reagan has heard me and he knows my ideas in this respect, the basis of which I believe is now outmoded.

As for the Jordanian option, I am not against the Jordanian role at this time. I have told the European Parliament a short history and said that the Jordanian role was first suggested by Egypt in 1974. I say that I differ with those who believe that Jordan can play a role at present. My point of view, which I expressed and which I reiterate, is that when we sign the full autonomy agreement, we will then sign an agreement asking the Jordanian monarch to assume (?his responsibility) in the West Bank. This was my agreement with Prime Minister Begin. This is my view but I exclude Jordan joining at present.

[Question] Mr President, in your speech yesterday you didn't mean to avoid any reference to Camp David, but you did so. We in Germany differ in opinion regarding Camp David. Do you welcome a European initiative on the Middle East, or do you wish to secure European support for your ideas?

[Answer] I may not have been clear yesterday, but I think that I have made my point clearly. I welcome a European initiative. Moreover, I request a European initiative. Europe must take a share in shouldering the responsibility for peace in our area. But at this precise moment, Europe can provide basic guarantees to achieve agreement. Therefore, I welcome a European initiative. As I told Madame Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, Lord Carrington, when he visited me last month, and the foreign minister of the Netherlands: We welcome a European role and initiative. I expressed my full views about this. Europe must share, because peace in our part of the world concerns Europe just as we are concerned about European security.

[Question] You spoke of the need for the Israelis and the Palestinians to recognize each other. Don't you think that the time has come for the PLO to play a role?

[Answer] As I said before, I think that the proper approach now for any initiative, like I said yesterday, is in bringing the Palestinians and the Israelis to a mutual recognition at the same time. Regarding the PLO, I don't recommend that the PLO join the talks now, because in the full autonomy negotiations we are not deciding their future. What we are doing through the autonomy agreement is to put an end to Israeli occupation and to the Israeli military and civilian government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. After a transitional period, we shall sit together with the Palestinians, or the formal body of the Palestinian autonomy, and decide the future of the Palestinians. According to the Camp David agreement, the Palestinians have a veto right. They can veto any decision of which they do not approve. When I was negotiating with President Carter and Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Camp David--I want you to know that we were negotiating for a comprehensive settlement. In the Camp David agreement, and in the second part of it, we agreed on the fact that neither Carter, Begin nor myself can decide anything with regard to the future of the Palestinians in their absence. Therefore, during Camp David and after Camp David we did not try at all to decide the future of the Palestinians. No one can decide their fate behind their backs. They must be present and must give their views. According to Camp David they have the right of veto, when they do not agree to any decisions around the table. I am fully convinced that the sound way must be this mutual recognition at the same time, and then the Palestinians must take their fate in their own hands, as I have taken my issue in my hands and sat with the Israelis and negotiated about all the differences, as we did with regard to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

[Question] Can you say something about the guarantees by Europe?

[Answer] These guarantees do not rule out at all the establishment of a peacekeeping force and of providing securities along the borders. They will not be similar to the guarantees made in 1951 [words indistinct]. Europe has set marvelous examples in respect to the organization pertaining to the unity of Europe. Also, there is an important item or action which Europe could carry out in the economic field regarding the economic or political plans or, as you have said, a peacekeeping force. I believe that the most important thing is to offer the two sides--the Arab side and the Israeli side--guarantees not from the United States only but also from all of Europe.

[Question in German] Mr President, in your historic speech you spoke in German at the beginning. Does this mean that you intend to visit Germany? I heard some journalists say yesterday that you have received a message from the chancellor. What is Egypt's relationship with Germany, knowing that Germany is a member of the European Parliament?

[Answer in English] Yesterday, before delivering my speech and when I was still preparing it, I was in fact feeling some despair about what language to use in this speech without causing any sensitivities in Europe. Therefore, I decided that I could express my ideas more easily in English rather than in French and German, the two languages which I have learned. Another important reason is also that I had to be courteous to the president of the European Parliament, Madame Veil. This is why I prepared these two brief statements in French and German and then I explained my role in English. As for the relationship between Egypt and Federal Germany, it is marvelous. After a few days, I will receive Mr Genscher in Cairo and I will resume the discussions with him. I will convey to him what I discussed with Mr Carrington when he visited me a month ago and what I discussed with Mr Gaston Thron and with the Netherlands foreign minister today [date as heard]. I would like to tell you that we have the best relations with Germany. I shall be receiving Mr Genscher after my arrival in Cario the day after tomorrow. I shall also be receiving Chancellor Kreisky who will be visiting me. However, I have not received any messages from Chancellor Schmidt.

[Question] Mr President: Is it possible to have a special status for Jerusalem that is acceptable to the sides concerned? Do you believe this possible?

[Answer] As I have told Prime Minister Begin, Jerusalem is not the difficult problem in the entire issue. Actually, as I said yesterday at the European Parliament, we can easily reach agreement when we take into consideration the important points--the nonpartition of the city once again. Thank you.

PETROLEUM, ELECTRICITY MINISTERS LEAVE FOR PARIS

NC101250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Petroleum Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Mahir Abaza left Cairo today for a 3-day visit to France.

Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal said that their visit to Paris is on President Anwar as-Sadat's instructions to be in Paris during his excellency's talks with French officials. During the visit the ministers are scheduled to discuss possibilities of technical cooperation between Egypt and France in the spheres of electricity generation by unconventional methods.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 243

JN101715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA)--During their operations yesterday evening and today, our armed forces killed 138 of the Persian enemy. Communique No 243 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that Iraqi forces clashed with the Persian enemy in several areas, inflicting on him massive losses in equipment. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 243 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued to inflict massive losses in lives and equipment on the racist Persian enemy in the various operations sectors. Following are the results of our forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted at the Iranian Sheykhan camp, which is near the Nowsud region opposite Halabjah. Our forces opened fire on it with artillery, killing 15.

B. Five were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

C. Six were killed and one rocket launcher was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.

D. Three were killed and two observation posts were destroyed in the Mehran region.

E. Our units found one intact vehicle carrying ammunition which was left behind by the enemy in previous battles in the Dezful region.

F. One gun was destroyed in the Shush region.

G. Units of enemy troops tried to approach our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our forces engaged them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee, leaving behind 67 dead. Our units also destroyed four vehicles, one gun and one observation post in the same region.

H. Five were killed and three vehicles, one of which was carrying charlatan Khomeyni guards, one gun, one rocket launcher, and one excavator were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

I. Our units engaged the enemy troop concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 27 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 1 rocket launcher and 1 observation post.

Thus, total enemy losses amount to 138 dead; and 1 tank, 9 vehicles, of which was laden with ammunition and another with charlatan Khomeyni guards, 3 guns, 3 rocket launchers, 1 excavator, and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 37 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One vehicle and one excavator were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 February 1981

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA RETURNS; SYRIA'S TO DEPART

JN110702 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus Husayn Hammami returned to Amman yesterday. It has been learned from Syrian Embassy sources in Amman that Syrian Ambassador 'Abd al-Karim as-Sabbagh will leave Amman within the next 48 hours.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

GF101942 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 9 Feb 81 p 7

[Report on interview granted to Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim--no place or date given]

[Excerpt] Question: Jordan has made a big contribution to Arab efforts to reach positive resolutions on Arab and Islamic issues. What about these efforts, and what about the cyrstallization of the Arab stand on the policy of the new U.S. administration and the importance of adopting a united Arab and Islamic stand on Reagan's future policy in the Middle East?

Answer: On this question the Jordanian foreign minister had the following to say: I assure you that Jordan has always sought and will always seek practical and objective resolutions on Arab and Islamic issues.

However, as regards the second question, I wish to answer it in an opposite manner. The Arab and Islamic nations must renounce reaction and be prepared to take the initiative.

A long time ago, we waited for events to occur, that is to say, we would wait until things happened and then confront them. This resulted in our being in a defensive position which no doubt contributed to the lack of true solidarity.

We in Jordan work hard in order not to be anticipated by events. We call for building up our intrinsic power in order to become an influential force whereby we can influence events rather than be influenced by them.

It follows, then, that neither Reagan's success nor Carter's failure should influence our stands. We must have our own fixed and clear stands on all local and international issues. According to these stands we will decide whether to accept or refuse what we are offered.

Question: At the conclusion of this interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, we shifted to another topic--U.S. partiality toward Israel at the time when the Arabs cannot obtain complete European partiality toward them in order to maintain a balance of armaments. The reason, of course, is Europe's subordination to the United States. In view of what the Islamic summit discussed on this matter, how do you view the adoption of clear results?

Answer: The minister answered by saying: There is a big misunderstanding in our Arab world. First of all, we do not want the United States or Europe to take sides in our favor. We want them to support the truth and subject their policies to logic and the real situation.

Second, any U.S. or European partiality is caused by the total Arab absence from the international arena.

Third, we began to realize the importance of the international game in our dealings with the countries of the world only when it was too late to do anything. There are many U.S. and European interests in our region which we could exploit--I do not mean blackmail--in a way that would lead us to the stage where we could influence those two arenas to the benefit of our interests.

Through our concentrated efforts and the efforts of our brothers in the Arab world, we in Jordan have felt that these efforts have had a good influence that created a positive change in the stands of some European states, although this change is less than what we aspire to achieve. The changes which took place in the U.S. arena, especially changes in the recent elections, whether the election of the Congress or the election of the President, made us view the international situation from a new angle. We must try to benefit from these changes so that they serve our interests.

The last point I wish to stress is that Europe's subordination to U.S. policy, which you have mentioned, exists by virtue of existing interests. Thus we must realize that interests are the fundamentals of international relationships nowadays. Hence, I have said we have to realize the magnitude of European and U.S. interests in our region and then act accordingly.

AL-AKHBAR TO BE RENAMED; IRAQ APPROVES GRANT

GF071010 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 16

[Text] Amman--The former doyen of Jordanian journalists, Rakan al-Majali, has bought the daily newspaper AL-AKHBAR and closed it for a month. He will be republishing it early next month under the name AL-QADISIYAH.

It has been learned that Iraq gave a $100 million grant to the Jordanian Ministry of Information last week.

ARAB VANGUARDS REPORT CLASHES IN SYRIAN CITIES

Clashes in Aleppo

NC082035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] In a contact with us a few minutes ago a spokesman of the Arab Revolution Vanguards reported that clashes involving various weapons had been going on this evening in Aleppo, Syria between Syrian forces and this organization, and that some quarters of Aleppo were coming under artillery shelling by Syrian special units.

The spokesman said that one member of the vanguards was killed in these clashes.

Clashes in Hamah

NC090728 Beirut Voice of Belanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] At midnight last night the Arab Revolution Vanguards organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon and confirmed the attempts to storm Al-Mazzah prison in an attempt to release Salah Jadid and some of his colleagues. The organization added that the battles were still continuing between members of the organization and Syrian forces in Aleppo, where armed men of the organization seized three posts in the areas of (Maysalun), (Karm al-Muyassar) and (Bab al-Hadid).

The Arab Revolution Vanguards reported later on that some quarters of Aleppo were coming under rocket and mortar fire and that a number of people were killed or wounded.

At 0645 this morning the Arab Revolution Vanguards organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon, with the following information contained in its communique No 5:

The military command has issued an order to our fellow fighters in Hamah instructing them to storm the Syrian intelligence center near the grand mosque in Hamah. Ten members [of the Syrian intelligence] were captured. They have all made confessions and are still in our hands. During the storming of the intelligence center there was an exchange of fire between our colleagues and the guards of the center; it lasted for about 10 minutes.

The organization calls on the Arabs to move fast and to expose what is really happening in Syria.

The organization has distributed leaflets in the governorates of Aleppo and Damascus calling for a general strike in support of the demands of the Arab masses and a denunciation of yesterday's shelling of Aleppo.

ADF, GUNMEN EXCHANGE FIRE IN TRIPOLI 11 FEB

NC111101 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] We have just received the following: Normal life returned to the city of Tripoli at 1130 today following tension caused by the security situation this morning in some quarters.

A statement issued by the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] command says: In the aftermath of the killing of an ADF officer in the city of Tripoli on 2 February 1981, the ADF organs concerned carried out the necessary investigations. In cooperation with the Lebanese organs concerned, they were able to identify the perpetrators and determine the places of their presence. This morning, 11 February 1981, the ADF organs besieged the building where the perpetrators of the crime had taken shelter and warned them to surrender.

They reacted by opening fire on the besieging force which returned the fire and killed (Husam al-Jamal, Muhammad 'Allush and Fawwaz 'Allush). Several other persons were wounded during the clashes and the others surrendered. All have been moved to the ADF headquarters where an investigation was initiated. Matters returned to normal in the city at 1130 today.

STAR OF HOPE TV STATION BEGINS BROADCASTS

TA091959 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Metulla, 9 Feb--The first trial broadcast of the color television station, the Star of Hope, in Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon was successful. This was reported by southern Lebanese inhabitants who saw the broadcast and arrived at Metulla.

The trial transmission included an animated film and music. The broadcasts of the color television station are intended for Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and the other Middle East countries. The programs will include news bulletins, movies, music and reading of religious texts in English and Arabic. The broadcasters are professionals who had previously worked in California and Canada.

The broadcasting studios are located in Marj 'Uyun while the transmission station is in Bint Jubayl. The station was set up by High Adventure, a U.S. Christian organization, which contributed $1 million to the project. This organization also set up the broadcasting station known as the Voice of Hope in southern Lebanon.

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING JORDAN

JN102100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Feb 81

["Text" of 10 February statement issued by the Syrian Cabinet]

[Text] Citizens: The Jordanian Government recently adopted several measures canceling existing agreements with Syria and carried out steps that harm the fateful historical relations between the members of the one people in the two fraternal countries. The Jordanian Government also proceeded to escalate its campaign of hatred against Syria, based on the reserve of suppressed hatred which has filled the hearts of the enemies of the joint Jordanian-Syrian march all through the past few years.

In implementing the role of hostility against Syria alloted to it, the Jordanian regime has completely adopted Israeli ideas on intrigues and slander against reality, counterfeiting real events, obliterating historical facts, depicting the dispute in the area as being a dispute among the Arabs themselves and not against the Zionist occupation of Palestine, that the danger posed to Jordan comes from the north, that is from Syria, and not from any other side. These are the same words terrorist Begin had used in the exchange of letters with As-Sadat in an attempt to find a unified front against the threat posed to Israel and As-Sadat, meaning the danger coming from Syria.

In exacerbating its campaign against Syria, the Jordanian Government used the incident of the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. This incident cannot be explained in the context of the manifestations which have been directly employed for this purpose, but can only be considered as part of a premeditated scheme which is not far removed from Jordanian intelligence or its friends, in order to achieve definite objectives inside Jordan itself and to carry out measures for which the Jordanian Government has been unable to find excuses for a long time.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, while observing with utmost alertness the Jordanian Government's feverish search to sever fraternal relations with Syria, impose isolation on our people in Jordan, forge facts in front of this steadfast and patient people and provoke Syria from within the enemy trenches and with their own tongues, nay with their schemes, realizes that the motive behind all this is the new role that has been given to the Jordanian regime in the area against the Palestinian cause. The attack and slander against Syria is just a cover for this role and an excuse to proceed on this course.

Although the Jordanian regime is trying to implement its planned role, it will not be able to do anything more than playing the role of a broker to transmit Israeli ideas in Arab words, and to justify Saddam Husayn's crimes, thus completing the circle of U.S. imperialism's agents in the region. It imagines that it can fabricate crises and side battles among the Arabs in order to open the way wide for the Zionist enemy to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The methods which are employed by the American intelligence gang within the Jordanian authority to implement the Israeli role are intended mainly to cause harm to our people in Jordan, to tighten the intelligence fist on this people, to alienate the Jordanian people from their brothers in Syria and to keep this people from playing their natural role in the confrontation in relation to the Zionist occupation and the plots to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The U.S. tools in the region believe that, with a bribe of a handful of dinars, they will be able to distract the attention of our people in Jordan and make them ignore what is going around them by way of the agent regime's oppression and plotting.

The attempts to sever relations with the Syrian Arab people constitute a major part of contemporary U.S.-Israeli designs, which seek to Arabize the conflict in the region and to baffle Syria, the base of Arab steadfastness and the source of the real threat to Israel and U.S. imperialist agents.

Syria had fought during the liberation month of October and had printed the most glorious pages in the Arabs' modern history. Syria had stood firmly then, and by its steadfastness it had granted the Arabs stands of glory and pride. Syria had drawn the map of the battle against Israel and its allies, thus paving the way of struggle for the Arab generation and offering this generation all the means for the battle.

By adopting this principled stand, Syria is actually practicing its vanguard historical role in countering attempts to harm the Arab nation and preserving its pan-Arab existence. No one has ever stood in Syria's way except the enemies of the pan-Arab cause. No one has ever spoken ill of Syria except those whose tongues speak Arabic only to expose the Israeli ideas in their minds. These are the same ones who stood by as spectators during the October liberation war. Today, they stretch their necks only to blow the trumpets of peripheral crisis and to ignite any dispute that may remove the nation from the path to liberation.

When the Jordanian Government today speaks about the threat coming from the north, it just repeats what both Begin and As-Sadat have earlier said in order to serve the same objectives.

The government of the Syrian Arab Republic, while placing these facts before the Arab people and our beloved people in Jordan in particular, stresses that it will remain eager for anything that will enhance the cohesion of the one people in the two countries and alleviate some of the burdens shouldered by our people in Jordan, regardless of provocation and plotting.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, having studied the dimensions of the campaign of hatred which is being escalated by the Jordanian regime against Syria, and having discussed the aims of the conspiratorical scheme of the agents of American imperialism in the region and the Jordanian regime's role in this scheme, holds the Jordanian regime responsible for all the future repercussions of these acts. It also stresses to our Arab people that the plotting heads in Amman will run up against the will of our struggling people in Jordan. These heads will also encounter the sword of our will in preventing sabotage and eliminating agents.

The government of the Syrian Arab Republic considers the elimination of agents and the termination of their plotting a basic part of our battle against the Zionist occupation, regardless of the results and measures entailed by this matter, for the sake of preserving the Arab national security, warding off harm, driving away the danger of Zionist expansion and safeguarding the Arab nation's right to its land and future. There will be no more bargaining over rights and principles than before. Those playing on behalf of our nation's enemies and on their payroll will know that Syria is too strong to allow for the continuation of the small ones' commitment of follies in the Arab arena.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, while dealing with the Jordanian regime's plotting, considering it a phenomenon of the imperialist-Zionist scheme in the region, shoulders its complete pan-Arab responsibility toward our beloved people in Jordan and toward our nation's main issue of Palestine. It knows how to clearly distinguish between our people in Jordan and their national forces on the one hand and the gang of American intelligence in the Jordanian regime on the other.

We hold King Husayn's regime responsible for all the crimes it commits against the fateful historical relationship between the sons of the one people in the two countries. We warn the agents that the heads that stretch out of their dens will be eliminated by our people through firmness of principles, power of right and solidity of faith in the Palestinian cause.

MINISTER CRITICIZES JORDANIAN BORDER MEASURES

JN101243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir has declared that the Jordanian Government has breached all agreements signed between the two fraternal states--Jordan and Syria--and has begun to implement several immoral procedures against Syrian citizens. The interior minister added that the Jordanian Government has also cancelled all the procedures of coordination which had existed at the border posts of Dar'a and Ar-Ramtha and has begun to request passports rather than identity cards from Syrian citizens, as was previously done.

The Jordanian Government has lately begun to return large numbers of Syrians going to visit their relatives and families in Jordan. It also expelled several Syrians from Jordan for no reason whatsoever.

The interior minister concluded that the procedures of the Jordanian Government are all contrary to the agreements signed and are unjustifiable. They greatly harm the one people in the two fraternal states.

RADIO, PAPER CRITICIZE JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER

Damascus Commentary

JN101731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again, the so-called Jordanian prime minister, Mudar Badran, is spitting out his lethal poisons, circulating his tendentious intrigues, lies and fabrications and directing his false accusations against Arab Syria and its struggling revolutionary leadership.

Yesterday, during the session held by the so-called Jordanian National Consultative Council, Badran directed his false accusations against Syria, alleging that it is responsible for the kidnapping of Hisham al-Muhaysin, Jordanian charge d'affaires in Lebanon. Thus Badran's incriminations crowned the accusations which have been directed [against Syria] by his regime's mass media ever since the incident took place a few days ago.

Although Arab Syria officially denied the accusations part and parcel, as expressed by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, the repetition of such accusations, by Badran in particular, clearly shows that there is more to it than meets the eye. Indeed, it was not unexpected from Badran, who is known to be participating in plotting and directly supervising the accomodation and training of the criminal gangs and in directing these gangs against Syria, to intentionally exploit Al-Muhaysin's kidnapping in order to renew the campaign of lies and fabrications against Syria and to incite rebellion against its pan-Arab liberation leadership.

It has become clear, beyond any doubt, that through his poisonous statements yesterday, Badran was not seeking to expose Al-Muhaysin's kidnappers as much as he was seeking to incite rebellion against the ADF in Lebanon and raise the issue of these forces' presence on the territory of the fraternal state. Badran falsely accused the ADF of practices which are not in its nature, through unjustly and falsely holding these forces responsible for kidnapping the Jordanian diplomat, although all the nation's sons are aware of these forces' good and noble role in the fraternal state. Badran knows all too well that the Lebanese capital Beirut has witnessed many incidents against diplomatic representatives; that the assassination of the U.S. ambassador in the summer of 1976 took place several months before the formation of the ADF and its entry into Beirut. He also knows that his Phalangist allies had fired at the helicopter carrying Saudi Ambassador Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir as the helicopter flew over the region under their hegemony and terrorism.

Mudar Badran is also more aware than others that the incidents to which Jordanian diplomats and officials have been subjected are too many to be counted. Wasfi at-Tall, former Jordanian prime minister, foreign affairs and defense minister, was assassinated in Cairo. Furthermore, the attempt to assassinate Zayd ar-Rifa'i, former prime minister and foreign affairs minister, took place in London. Naturally, no one said that any of these incidents were arranged by Syria, as Badran likes to allege.

Through linking, in such an unjust and aribtrary way, the kidnapping of Mr al-Muhaysin with the presence of the ADF in Lebanon, Badran clearly exposes his and his regime's intentions toward the ADF, which has restored security and comfort to most of the Lebanese regions. Indeed, he unconsciously exposes his intentions toward the fraternal Lebanese people, who are aspiring to more security, peace and stability.

Every fraternal Jordanian or Lebanese citizen is probably aware that the elements bearing grudges against Syria, including the Jordanian regime and the Phalangist Party, are in agreement over joint plotting schemes whose purpose is to remove the ADF from Lebanon. It is no coincidence that the Phalangist Party should allege that its radio is receiving phone calls pertaining to the so-called conditions for the release of Al-Muhaysin and that these phone calls include indications that Syria is associated with the kidnapping incident. It is also no coincidence that this party, which is hostile to the Palestinian revolution, should allege that these phone calls indicate that there are differences among the Palestinian resistance groups and between one of these groups and Syria.

The agent and plotting elements have exploited the Jordanian diplomat's kidnapping by complicating the ramifications in order to obscure and distort matters. The motive behind this is very clear, since the Jordanian regime and its ally--the Phalangist Party--are seeking with all their strength to proceed from merely demanding that the ADF's duties end to attempting to implement these demands. Furthermore, this regime and party are also seeking to make the Palestinian resistance groups strike at one another and to fragment the fateful cohesion between Syria and the Palestinian resistance, in accordance with an evil plotting scheme. Thus, in accordance with this scheme, it would not be unlikely for the Jordanian regime and Phalangist Party to make Al-Muhaysin the scapegoat.

Raising the issue of Al-Muhaysin's kidnapping from the premise of the hostility harbored by the Jordanian regime and Phalangist Party toward the resistance and Syria would provide the key to those concerned about knowing the truth, thus enabling them to expose the organizers of this tragic incident, those organizers who are seeking to drive wedges, renew the 2-year war in Lebanon, resume aggressive acts and escalate these acts against Syria and its revolutionary liberation leadership. Syria, however, is confronting those who are attempting to undermine its reputation and power, and planning, under the cover of darkness, to strike at the struggling and honorable elements in our Arab region. Progressive and socialist Syria will always be too invulnerable to allow the grudge-bearers to undermine its pan-Arab and liberation role or traitors to harm and insult it.

ATH-THAWRAH Column

JN110800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its "The Voice of ATH-THAWRAH" column, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says in a commentary entitled "Toppling the Agents Is Part of the Liberation Battle": The U.S. CIA clique within the Jordanian regime, led by Mudar Badran, continues to carry out its dirty conspiratorial role against Syria and to work toward severing the ties of kinship and common destiny of the one people in Syria and Jordan so as to provide cover for proceeding with the treasonous bargain, the implementation of which was entrusted to this clique to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

Through a followup of the behavior of the Jordanian regime and the CIA agents in it, specifically led by Mudar Badran, we find that they have taken an antagonistic stand toward the common Syrian-Jordanian march and have done their best to place obstacles on its path so that as soon as their conspiratorial role is complete, they would be able to attack this march with the aim of severing relations with the Syrian people.

It has become clear to every Arab citizen throughout the big homeland and to the fraternal Jordanian citizen that the Jordanian regime and the CIA myrmidons within the Jordanian regime are playing an Israeli role and are adopting Israeli ideas in carrying out their mad, spiteful campaign against Syria, with all that goes with this dirty, conspiratorial role of forging facts and provoking Syria.

The newspaper adds: If the CIA clique within the Jordanian regime has found that its unethical measures against Syrian citizens in Jordan and across the border are an opportunity to strike at the fraternal relations between the one people in both countries, our Arab masses in Syria and Jordan realize that the agent, malicious clique in Amman, which is carrying out the orders of Washington and Tel Aviv, does not have any ties with our Arab people in Jordan. This clique is the enemy of the Jordanian people's struggle, history and aspirations.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES DPFLP SECRETARY GENERAL

JN102148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] At 1315 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], and Salih Ra'fat and Abu Layla, members of the DPFLP Central Committee.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab homeland, the developments in the Palestinian issue and the conspiracies that are being concocted against it by the Camp David parties with the purpose of liquidating it and the involvement of the Jordanian and Iraqi regime in these conspiracies. Nayif Hawatimah denounced the tendentious campaigns the Jordanian regime has waged against the Syrian Arab Republic to cover up for the Jordanian regime's conspiracy against the Palestinian cause.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN091302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Bureau, received the Soviet ambassador in Damascus at his office at noon today. They evaluated current relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and the two friendly countries. Comrade Haydar and the Soviet ambassador praised these relations and their distinctive qualitative development, expressing their sincere desire to continue developing these relations in the interest of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

They also discussed the participation of a delegation from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership under Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, to begin 23 February, in view of the significance of this congress.

Also discussed were the current political situation in the world and Arab region and the syrian and Soviet stands, which reject all the plots being fabricated against the peoples and liberation movements all over the world.

ALGERIA

JOINT ALGERIAN-POLISARIO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 9 FEB

LD101420 Algiers APS in English 1210 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Algerian-Polisario joint communique signed by Slimane Hoffman, chairman of the FLN external relations commission, and Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid, deputy secretary general of Polisario, in Algiers on 9 February]

[Text] Algiers, 10 Feb (APS)--The National Liberation Front (FLN) reaffirms the unconditional and full support of the Algerian revolution to the struggle of liberation led by the Saharan people, under its unique and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front, for the recovery of its territory and independence, says the joint communique signed yesterday between FLN and the Polisario Front. The two fronts strongly condemn the policy of expansion, aggression, and extermination led by the Moroccan kingdom against the Saharan people, thus violating resolutions and decisions of the international instances (U.N., the Non-aligned and O.A.U).

They demand the immediate withdrawal of the Moroccan troops from the whole of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (S.D.A. R).

The two sides consider the only way to end with this conflict opposing S.D.A.R. to the Moroccan kingdom is through direct negotiations between Polisario and the Moroccan Government, as stipulated by the U.N. Resolution 35-19, adopted on November 11, 1980.

They praise the peace accords signed between Mauritania and Polisario on August 5, 1979, therefore re-establishing relations of friendship between the Saharan and Mauritanian peoples, and paving the way to peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Thw two parties express their deep concern over the multiform assistance to Morocco, in its operation of genocide against the Saharan people, and firmly condemn such a support which violates international morals.

They launch an urgent call on the Moroccan brother people to work for peace and be conscious this war is not serving its interests, the ones of the peoples of the region, and the edification of the Maghreb (North Africa) of peoples. They also praise the growing support of the international community to the Saharan people, particularly of the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

Examining international problems, the two fronts express their preoccupation over the increase of tension in the world, notably in the Miediterranean region, and in Africa where threats of foreign intervention endanger security, peace and national independence of peoples, all in hindering the efforts of [words indistinct] of the neighbouring [words indistinct] a threat to peace in this region of the world.

The two parties denounce maneuvers aimed at obstructing process of decolonization in Namibia, and reaffirm their full support to the Namibian people's struggle, and its unique and legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

They vigorously condemn the racist regime of apartheid and Pretoria's aggressions against Mozambique and Angola. They renew their support to the South African people and its vanguard organisation, the African National Congress (ANC). (?Regarding) the Middle East, the FLN and Polisario express their deep concern over plots threatening the Arab nation. They firmly condemn Camp David accords and attempts to extend them, stre-sing their obstruction to peace and security of the peoples in the region.

They denounce Israeli regular aggressions against Lebanon and attempts of dividing this country, and renew their unconditional support to the Lebanese people and its progressive forces in their just struggle for the safeguard of national unity, territorial integrity and Lebanon's sovereignty. The two delegations reiterate their deep conviction that no just and lasting solution to the Palestinian conflict could be achieved without participation of P.L.O. (Palestine Liberation Organisation), the unique and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This solution must include the recognition of the Palestinians' right to an independent state, and the evacuation of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, Al-Quds [Jerusalem] included.

As concerns the Iran-Iraq conflict, they express their concern over the prolongation of this conflict and its baneful consequences for peace, security and comprehension between peoples of the region. They express the wish this conflict could be settled soon, through negotiations, which framework remain the Algiers 1975's accords. The two sides stress the positive contribution of the Iranian Islamic revolution to the process of promoting and solving problems of the Islamic peoples.

As concerns Latin America, they renew their support to peoples struggling in El Salvador, Chile and Nicaragua, against imperialism and dictatorship.

Speaking about detente, they consider it contributes to reduce immediate danger of a military confrontation between superpowers, and must be global, including all countries of the world. The two fronts say about non-alignment it is the only way to achieve peoples aspirations to freedom, justice and progress. They notice the lack of political willingness in the industrialized countries as for the establishment of the new international economic order and the necessary democratization of international economic institutions which should be included within global negotiations.

MOROCCO

ISLAMIC-SOVIET CONTACTS ON AFGHANISTAN EXPECTED

LD110943 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] We have learned from sources close to the Islamic conference in At-Ta'if that Islamic contacts at high level will be held with the Soviet Union in order to reach a peaceful solution for the Afghan problem in implementation of a resolution adopted by the conference. The resolution provides for reaching a solution for this crisis on the basis of immediate and total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and respecting the political independence and the nonaligned character of Afghanistan as well as respecting the inalienable right of the heroic Afghan people to determine their future without foreign interference.

AL-'ALAM REPORTS LIBYAN OPPOSITION MEMO'S ATTACKS

LD110923 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 3 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The Libyan national democratic movement addressed a memorandum to the Islamic kings and presidents attending the third Islamic summit in At-Ta'if exposing details of the 1 September 1969 revolution that brought Al-Qadhdhafi to power in Libya and drawing attention to the campaigns of terror and physical liquidation of all those opposed to the existing regime.

The memorandum draws the attention of the Islamic world to the fact that what happened in Libya on 1 September 1969 was merely a carefully planned conspiracy through which "the major oil interests" sought to crush the enlightened nationalist forces which were damanding that an end be put to the foreign military presence, the removal of the U.S. and British bases, and the abolition of treaties and agreements which Libya concluded with Britain and the United States at the beginning of its independence in 1952.

The Libyan opposition says in its memorandum that Al-Qadhdhafi's activities in the Arab arena only sought to divide the Arab ranks, cause rifts, stab the Palestinian resistance in the back, conspire against the unity of its factions and undermine its effectiveness.

The memorandum continues: After 11 years of violations and anarchic actions by the Libyan authorities the result has been total bankruptcy and complete collapse of the administrative structure and the state institutes. The result has also been the emergence of the Jamahiriyah of terror and anarchy, especially when hundreds of educated people, teachers, ulemas, and university students are thrown in detention camps and jails and are subjected to the ugliest forms of torture.

The Libyan opposition then discusses in detail the harassment and the arbitrary detention of Libyan citizens by the regime's intelligence operatives. It also refers to Al-Qadhdhafi's searing campaign against all religious beliefs and his attempts to undermine the magnanimous Islamic religion, which the Libyans have embraced for 14 centuries. His deviationist campaign is aimed not only at abolishing the Sunna as the source of constitutional legislation and casting doubts at what has been attributed to the prophet--may God's prayers and blessings be upon him--but also at attacking the imams and the Islamic creeds when he described them as "merely political parties which have always served the sultans, the princes, and the rulers."

Concluding its memorandum, the Libyan national democratic movement called on the Muslim leaders to adopt a firm Islamic stand against the Libyan regime and to follow the example of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Morocco in adopting an Islamic, humanitarian and moral stand in this regard.

MAURITANIA

JOINT MAURITANIAN-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SIGNED 10 FEB

LD110944 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon the final communique, issued after the visit of [RSFSR] Minister for Social Security Komarova, was signed. The signing ceremony was attended by the Mauritanian minister of health and social affairs, Dr Diagans Youssef, and members of the Soviet and Mauritanian delegations. The communique stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between Mauritania and the Soviet Union in the social, cultural and sports spheres.

POLISARIO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 10 FEB

LD102246 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the Polisario Front, led by Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid, deputy secretary general, arrived in Nouakchott at noon today on a visit to Mauritania which falls within the framework of consultation meetings between our country and the front.

At the capital's airport the delegation was met by a Mauritanian delegation led by Maj (Sibina Ould Jibiya), member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and acting permanent secretary of the committee.

In a statement to the national press Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid said that the aim of his visit can be summed up as consolidating relations of friendship and fraternity between the Saharan and the Mauritanian peoples and their leaders. He also said that this visit is aimed at strengthening the dynamics of the peace, which has been very beneficial for both the Mauritanian and the Saharan peoples and will be of great benefit to the peoples of the Arab Maghreb region and the northwest of Africa in general.

The deputy secretary general of the Polisario Front explained that the Saharan delegation is pleased to be in this country--for the first time on such a level--the country to whom the Saharan people have harbored great affection and friendship throughout history. He added: We are certain that this visit will yield all the results desired, thanks to the great efforts of the courageous Mauritanian leadership.

SUDAN

SSU'S 'ABIDIN RECEIVES DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI 10 FEB

JN111108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Feb (SUNA)--Dr Hasan 'Abidin, assistant secretary of the Political Affairs and Organizations Department and secretary of the External Relations Committee in the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], yesterday received the Korean Workers Party (KWP) delegation headed by Chong Chun-ki, KWP Political Committee candidate member and State Administration Council vice premier. They discussed means to bolster relations between the SSU and the KWP and the importance of developing these relations to include political and cultural cooperation. The head of the Korean delegation also reviewed the measures taken concerning the issue of both parts of Korea.

TUNISIA

TALKS WITH ALGERIA END; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

End of Talks

LD101458 Tunis TAP in English 1355 GMT 10 Feb 81

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Tunis, 10 Feb (TAP)--The Tunisian and Algerian delegations, headed by Mr Mohamed Mzali and Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani respectively, ended their talks late on Tuesday.

This second 3-hour working session was attended by all the members of the two delegations. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and sincerity and turned on questions of mutual interests relating notably to the fields of industry, trade, culture and informations.

Both sides examined the steps to take in order to materialize the two countries' will to strengthen co-operation and give it a new impetus through concrete realizations.

After meeting President Bourguiba on Monday, Algeria's premier said to the press that the fruitful co-operation between the two countries was developing day after day in a satisfactory way.

"We have, he said, prepared the framework for this co-operation in such a manner that both countries' institutions are now working jointly to materialize the agreements concluded. Our duty now is to go on with this co-operation either to strengthen it still more or to guide it and, insofar as co-operation is first of all a question of political will and as we have this will, our co-operation should strengthen and extend to all fields. Indeed, constructive actions have no limits."

Joint Communique

LD110010 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The joint communique which was issued at the end of the visit by the Algerian prime minister to Tunisia stressed that the talks which the Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, and the Algerian prime minister, Mohamed ibn Ahmed Abdelghani, conducted dealt with various aspects of bilateral relations and means of consolidating these relations, and also the development of the situation in the region, in the Arab world and Africa and also the international situation. The two sides' viewpoints were identical on the greater part of these issues.

The talks were marked by fraternity and mutual understanding proceeding from the joint desire to consolidate the fraternal ties that exist between the two countries in all fields. The talks also demonstrated the need to perfect and consolidate the means of cooperation in all fields so as to meet the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples in building a better future, in building the greater Arab Maghreb and in serving the higher interest of the Arab nation.

In this respect the two sides stressed that they would continue their effort to create a suitable climate for building the greater Arab Maghreb on a basis of fraternity, cooperation, solidarity, common interest and mutual respect and also to do everything possible to bring the countries of the region closer to the desired aim of conformity with their common religion and culture and in fulfillment of their countries' joint struggle and sacrifices aimed at regaining dignity, freedom and independence.

At Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf, Prime Ministers Mohamed Mzali and Mohamed Abdelghani attended the celebrations of the 23d anniversary of 8 February 1958, the day when the blood of the two peoples mixed and which truly demonstrated the solidarity and cohesion of the two fraternal peoples in the days of difficulties and tribulations. The two sides stressed that the events of Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf will always remain a vivid symbol of the effective solidarity between the two peoples, and the best guarantee for their pressing desire to build a common future on the basis of cooperation, solidarity and fraternity.

The two prime ministers expressed deep satisfaction with the positive development which bilateral relations experienced since the visit to Algeria by Mr Mohamed Mzali; also with what was accomplished during the many meetings between the two countries' officials in various fields. They welcomed the agreements which were signed between the two countries in the fields of trade, customs, culture, science and technology. They also stressed the need to act to implement all the agreements which have been signed between the two countries and also the resolutions and recommendations in the minutes of the sessions of the greater joint committee which held its 3d session in Paris on 8 and 9 January 1981.

Within the context of this cooperation effort, the two sides agreed to:

A. Establish a joint bank with a capital of $40 million which seeks in particular to promote economic trade and financial cooperation between the two countries, and also to finance projects in other countries. 26 February 1981 has been fixed for determining the regulations of the bank and for preparing all its articles, bearing in mind that among the bank's priorities will be the study, financing and completion of several joint projects [words indistinct].

B. Create a joint bure u for industrial studies which seeks to gradually take control over [words indistinct].

C. Set up four joint higher institutes for cadre-training:

1. The institute for customs cadre-training, to be in Algeria.
2. The institute for taxation cadre-training, to be in Algeria.
3. The institute for bank and insurance cadre-training, to be in Tunisia.
4. The institute for statistics and planning cadre-training to be in Tunisia.

D. Facilitate the absorption of a number of students from both countries in the specialized higher institutes; the two countries' finance ministers will meet to embody this as soon as possible.

E. Stress the need to continue consultation on how to facilitate the use of water reservoirs and common water resources, and also to take all preventive and curative measures to protect the common reservoirs from pollution.

F. Strengthen cooperation in the sphere of reinsurance in the fields of air and sea transport; also to consult together and to coordinate attitudes within the framework of the African Insurance and Reinsurance Company.

G. Take the necessary measures (?to enable both) countries to promote and strengthen trade exchanges, and in particular [words indistinct] cost including customs duty [words indistinct].

H. Organize collective purchashing transactions of basic materials imported by both countries.

I. Expand and strengthen cooperation in the fields of health, information, culture, transport, local organizations, higher education, scientific research and national education. They agree to set up a joint committee to study the [word indistinct], the education curricula between the two countries. In the field of youth and sports they decided to intensify activity and exchange delegations between the two countries.

Regarding the two sides' relations with the EEC, they discussed these relations and analyzed effects of the EEC protectionist trends on the economy of their two countries. They also analyzed the negative effects of expanding the EEC. They decided to continue consultations and to coordinate stands in this field.

The two sides agreed to set up a special committee to follow up the implementation of all the agreements which have been signed, the recommendations mentioned in the minutes of the greater joint committee and also the resolutions taken in that respect. The committee is to prepare a report on what has been accomplished, to be submitted before the next meeting of the two prime ministers. They recommended the intensification of visits at all levels and in all fields.

They decided that the fourth session of the greater joint committee will be held in Algiers in September.

The Algerian prime minister, Mohamed ibn Ahmed Abdelghani, expressed profound thanks to gratitude for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to him and the accompanying delegation, reflecting the ties of fraternity existing between President Habib Bourguiba and President Chadli Bendjedid, demonstrating the nature of the excellent relations between the two fraternal peoples.

The two prime ministers agreed to fix [word indistinct] and the date of their next periodical meeting during September in Algeria.

KNESSET DECIDES TO HOLD ELECTIONS 30 JUNE

TA101533 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A short time ago the Knesset decided on its dissolution and the holding of elections on 30 June. Gil'ad Mishori reports:

[Begin recording] David Glass, chairman of the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, opened the debate by presenting the committee's decision: 30 June. The date was advanced by 1 week [from what the Cabinet originally had resolved], he said, first and foremost because of the many citizens who are abroad in July and secondly because of Ramadan [Muslim holy month], which falls at that time. [end recording]

MINISTRY CRITICIZES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

TA111229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Israel is sharply critical of the State Department's report on human rights. The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that it is astonishing to see the extensive place given Israel in the report while other Middle East countries are ignored. Indeed, the report completely ignores the mass expulsions of Shi'ite Muslims from Iraq and the continuing executions in Syria. The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said that this undermines the credibility of the report as a whole. The accusations regarding the territories are unjust and unconvincing. He expressed displeasure that the United States had not bothered to obtain Israel's reaction before issuing the report. Israeli legal experts will probably draw up a detailed document of reaction and will send it to the proper address, as he put it.

TZIPORI REJECTS STATE DEPARTMENT CRITICISM

TA101622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has rejected criticism leveled in a State Department report on Israel's activities in the territories. Tzipori told our correspondent, Jerry Cheslow, that the findings are incompatible with reality. However, Israel would examine every incident mentioned in the report. Tzipori emphasized that, generally, the IDF soldiers behaved properly. According to the deputy defense minister, the Israeli [military] Government could serve as a model to any government on how it should treat its citizens, some of whom were trying to make as much trouble as possible.

REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S LUXEMBOURG SPEECH CITED

TA110947 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Feb 81 p 1

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Jerusalem has reservations about Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's suggestion that the European states take part in providing guarantees for peace agreements. Political circles in Jerusalem stressed that Israel is not ready to rely on such guarantees and that the only way to continue the peace process is by implementing the Camp David accords.

The reactions in Jerusalem to As-Sadat's speech were generally restrained. According to these circles, the Egyptian president adopted a cautious line and refrained from any actual commitment to support the European initiative.

"As-Sadat," Jerusalem is saying, "succeeded in captivating the Europeans with his considerable personal charm, but in practical terms he accorded them only a secondary role of promoting reciprocal recognition between the Palestinians and Israel. He is leaving the main role for the United States in the hope that the Reagan administration will go ahead with the peace process on the basis of the Camp David agreements.

Government circles expressed satisfaction that he rejected unequivocally the Jordanian option. This stand of As-Sadat's, they say, is "a slap in the face to the Alignment's Jordanian option."

IDF HITS 'TERRORIST' POSITIONS IN LEBANON

TA110507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0503 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] IDF boats operated last night against terrorist positions along the [Lebanese] coast south of Sidon. All our forces returned safely to their bases. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. Correspondent Shmu'el Tal added that the IDF destroyed terrorist positions. This was a preemptive IDF action against the terrorists' organizing for action inside Israel. The last IDF operation along the south Lebanese coast took place 8 days ago, when an IDF force, during a routine operation, encountered a terrorist car, which it hit, killing its passengers.

UN Account

TA110924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The UN spokesman has reported the IDF naval operation in southern Lebanon, saying that Israeli ships arrived north and south of Tyre to Ar-Rashidiyah at around midnight. They began firing artillery on the coast. The UN personnel counted 46 volleys and reported that elements on the coast returned fire. The UN spokesman added that early this morning Sa'd Haddad's militiamen fired on the village of 'Attar in southern Lebanon and one of the buildings there was destroyed. The United Nations reported no injuries.

FOREIGN COMMUNISTS ARRIVE FOR CONVENTION

TA110843 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Feb 81 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport (ITIM)--A number of foreign communist delegations arrived yesterday to attend the 19th convention of the Israel Communist Party, RAKAH, which opens tomorrow in Haifa.

The delegation from the Soviet Union is headed by a Jew, Prof (Z. Osherovitz), a member of the Lithuanian party's Central Committee. Another member is (Nicolay Slapov), a senior functionary in the Moscow Central Committee. (Slapov) worked in the Soviet Embassy in Tel Aviv from 1962 to 1966.

When asked if the Soviet Union was readying its forces for an invasion of Poland, they burst out laughing and said: "This you should ask the Polish delegates. The Soviet Union has no need to invade Poland."

The Polish delegation arrived later. When one of its members, Ryszard Wojna, was asked the same question, he said that he did not believe the Soviets would invade.

Wojna described Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa as a "moderate," adding that there were more radical leaders whom Walesa could not control.

Delegations from Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Mongolia, East Germany, Cuba and Japan also came to attend the convention.

HA'ARETZ CARRIES BREAKDOWN OF PROPOSED BUDGET

TA101157 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Details of Next Year's Budget as It Was Submitted at the Cabinet Session 2 Days ago, To Be Approved by the Knesset Soon"; figures in thousands of shekels]

[Text] Grand total	206,000,000
Regular Budget	159,000,000
Development and capital account budget	47,000,000
Regular budget	159,000,000
Government and administration	9,066,000
President of the state	10,000
Knesset	109,000
Cabinet members	6,000
Prime Minister's Bureau	155,000
Treasury	1,132,000
Interior Ministry	171,000
Police	3,263,000
Justice Ministry	381,000
Foreign Ministry	649,000
State Comptroller's Office	121,000
Annuities and compensation	2,068,000
Miscellaneous	872,000
Funding of political parties	130,000
Local councils	5,712,000
Educational services	14,853,000
Other social services	20,166,000
Religious Affairs Ministry	437,000
Welfare and Social Betterment Ministry	8,026,000
Health Ministry	3,693,000
Disability allowances	657,000
Participation in broadcasting authority expenses	220,000
Housing and Construction Ministry	418,000
Immigration Absorption Ministry	715,000
Support for prices of basic commodities and agricultural production	6,000,000
Economy and Market	3,489,000
Agriculture Ministry	587,000
Compensation for sinai residents	1,606,000
Energy and Infrastructure Ministry	84,000
Atomic Energy Council	242,000
Industry, Commerce and Tourism Ministry	396,000
Development of markets for exports	84,000
Transport Ministry	174,000
Participation in railroad authority expenses	63,000
Support for and returns to transport	225,000
Land surveying department	28,000
Credit subsidies	7,700,000
Payment of interest	27,184,000
Reserves	7,014,000
Overall reserves	7,014,000
Development and capital account budget	47,000,000
Development budget	18,277,000
Investment in government and administration	233,000
Local councils	660,000
Investment in social services	6,941,000
Investment in economic branches	10,443,000
Payment od debts	26,035,000
Budgetary capital returns	44,000
Reserves for development costs	2,644,000

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA CITES SPEAKERS AT COPWE SESSION

LD101158 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 10 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Political and ideological activities must be stepped up by effectively waging the class and economic development struggles to establish the supremacy of the new order on a sound foundation for the future growth of the Ethiopian revolution. This is what Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] secretary general and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee member, said in a report on the promotion of ideological activities presented yesterday afternoon to the COPWE Central Committee's second session, which opened yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The report dealt with the significance of ideology, its historical origins, its role in today's world, and the efforts made in the educational and cultural fields to lay a sound ideological foundation for the sustained development of the revolution and its means of production.

The report noted that although great victories have been won in the promotion of workers' ideology in the Ethiopian revolution, some weakensses have also become apparent, principally attributable to the nonexistence of a proper central organization to engage in the propagation of workers' ideology. The report went on to say that COPWE has devoted much attention to propagating and establishing Marxism-Leninism among the Ethiopian broad masses; its efforts in this respect have been successful in many ways and the results are encouraging.

The report explained, however, that studies on the propagation of the ideology have revealed that counterrevolutionary forces are spreading rumors referring to the country's curent economic difficulties with a view to inciting the workers to raise against the revolution. The report said these forces are generally engaging in a number of forms of antisocialist agitation, while the business bourgeoisie, by virtue of its control of the economy, is trying to buy political interests.

The report stressed the need for a cultural revolution to bring into being a socialist society rendered capable of controlling nature by transforming Ethiopian society's old-fashioned and reactionary mentality and attitudes into a new and scientific form of psychology. The aim of tnis cultural revolution will be to create conditions conducive to bringing about the prevalence of the socialist order and to creating a new workers' ideology by developing the mentality of the working class along Marxist-Leninist lines and enhancing its expertise and struggle-capacity.

The report indicated that in order to build socialism in the countryside it is essential to develop and strengthen producers' cooperatives and to raise living standards. It is accordingly necessary to intensify political and ideological activities.

A report on revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy was presented by Comrade Berhanu Baye, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member. He said that revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy is guided by and based on respect for the UN and OAU Charters and cordial relations with neighboring and sister African states based on mutual respect and cooperation. The report said that revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on peaceful coexistence, international workers' solidarity and the rules of the Nonaligned Movement.

Other guidelines observed by the foreign policy of revolutionary Ethiopia are peace, justice, freedom, equality, nonalignment, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the establishment of sound relations with sisterly states in Africa, Asia and Latin America and with liberation movements and other progressive organizations struggling to eradicate imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Following the lengthy briefing on the current international situation and its historical origins, the meeting heard a detailed account of the situation in Latin America and Africa, with particular reference to southern Africa, Iran-Iraq relations and the situation in the Arab world.

The report said that in addition to their efforts to bring about tension in Ethiopia's relations with its neighbors by strengthening the latter's encirclement and counterrevolutionary activities against Ethiopia, the imperialists have played a significant part in supporting and coordinating the activities of secessionists in the north, expansionists in the east and south and counterrevolutionaries in the center.

The report added that imperialism, led by the United States, is continuing to establish bases and rapid deployment forces with the aim of undermining and overthrowing the progressive states of the region. There is no doubt that this is with the aim of establishing bases and rapid deployment forces and the issue ought therefore to be given top priority. The report stressed that to contain this situation, Ethiopia will have to strengthen its political, economic defense and public affairs organs as well as its ties and solidarity with socialist, progressive and peace-loving forces.

The report declared that the policy of close relations with neighboring and nearby countries embarked upon by revolutionary Ethiopia will be pursued and strengthened.

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The report delivered to the COPWE Central Committee's second regular session on the current international situation and its potential effects upon revolutionary Ethiopia's national and international interests declared that COPWE will give top priority to containing this situation. Revolutionary Ethiopia will strengthen its revolution internally, promote the politicization, organization and arming of its people, consolidate its public orgnizations, and organize, develop and strengthen its economic and defense structures to make it capable of containing the danger threatening it, securing its revolution and protecting the country's unity and existence.

TIGRE GUERRILLAS, GOVERNMENT TROOPS CLASH

NC110830 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] 11 Feb (AFP)--Guerrillas fighting for the independence of Tigre Province from Ethiopia claimed Tuesday to have killed or wounded more than 200 Ethiopian soldiers at Adi Anketo, 35 km (22 miles) south-west of Enda Selassie, on Addis Ababa-Gondar-Asmara Road.

A statement issued here by the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said that guerrillas ambushed an Ethiopian convoy on Saturday, inflicting heavy casualties on its troops and destroying part of the convoy. The guerrillas claimed that the road had been closed to traffic since the fall of the town of Enda Abaguna to the TPLF in February 1979.

The ambushed convoy was from the 10,000-strong 18th division stationed at Enda Selassie, the TPLF said.

SOMALIA

UTHMAN RECEIVES IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD101630 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 10 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Challe Brig Gen Mohamed Shaykh Uthman, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council Secretariat and also first deputy chairman of the People's National Assembly, today received the Iranian parliamentary delegation at the conference hall of the (?National Assembly). The deputy chairman informed the delegation of the Somali people's unhappiness over the war currently in progress between the Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq. He said that the problems between the two countries must be solved in a peaceful and just manner.

At the ceremony the head of the Iranian delegation handed a message from Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to the deputy chairman for President Siad. Also present at the ceremony were members of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

LIBERATION FRONT RADIO CLAIMS 30 ETHIOPIANS KILLED

LD101534 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 10 Feb 81 EA

[Text] On 10 January, the gallant Western Somali Liberation Front liberation forces ambushed and killed 30 Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers at Brgheile. The report adds two trucks were set on fire, in addition to other losses inflicted on the Abyssinians. The WSLF forces suffered no losses.

TANZANIA

NYERERE PLEDGES TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM UGANDA

LD111230 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania yesterday pledged to withdraw his troops from Uganda by next June. President Nyerere said at a news conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the 2-year agreement he signed with Uganda for the stay of the 10,000 troops in that country expires next June. He asserted that he does not want the continued stay of his troops in Uganda and that he would like to see them out of the country rather than appear as people who are occupying it. President Nyerere blamed outsiders for the continued unrest in Uganda.

BRIEFS

NEW OFFICIALS--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere today swore in two ministers, a judge and an ambassador, all of whom were appointed recently. They are Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, minister for communications and transport. Ndugu Ali Siad Mchumo, minister for commerce; Ndugu (Luisera Munchua), judge in the High Court of Tanzania; and Ndugu Frederick Rutakyamirwa, ambassador to Angola. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by the prime minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya; the chief justice, Ndugu Francis Nyalali; ministers, principal secretaries in the Ministries of Communications and Transport and of Commerce; and other government leaders. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swanili 1000 GMT 9 Feb 81 EA]

CAMEROON

AHIDJO WARNS YOUTH AGAINST UNIVERSITY DISORDER

AB110752 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, in his traditional message on the eve of the 15th Youth Day has congratulated the Cameroonian youth for their contribution to national development and for resisting the temptation of such evils as laziness, rural exodus, irresponsibility and juvenile delinquency. In a nationwide radio broadcast last night, he noted that faced with the upheavals of a crisis-riddled world that bedevils the development efforts of the young nations, the Cameroonian youth have continued to distinguish themselves by their dynamism, their exuberant patriotism and their determination to assume their specific role in the development process.

Referring however to the situation that has prevailed in the Yaounde University since 2 February, President Ahidjo said it was out of question for the university to be transformed into a hotbed of political subversion or of disorder and agitation. He then declared that the government will not allow the normal functioning of a setup like this university that is so important to the development of the nation to be perturbed by the speculative claims and provocative actions of a few citizens who are unaware of their responsibilities. In a stern warning, the head of state declared: Order will by all means reign at the university.

He called on the lecturers to be fully conscious more than ever before of the civic dimension of their task of education. He noted with pleasure the fact that most of the lecturers were aware of their task as educators and do behave as citizens who are committed to raise the children in their custody to a standard that is commensurate with their historic responsibilities. Reiterating the importance and delicacy of the role of the educator in these days of cultural melange, President Ahidjo called on educators and all adults to redouble their efforts in guiding the youth by imbuing them with a high sense of responsibility and by making them true catalysts of the development that will shape their future.

BRIEFS

CCCE LOANS--Loans granted by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE], a French public establishment, to Cameroon rose from 15.715 billion CFA francs in 1979 to 19.740 billion CFA francs in 1980, a note published by CCCE in Yaounde on Wednesday revealed. Ninety percent of loans granted under the preferential interest rate of 5 to 7 percent, representing 12.540 billion CFA francs was used for infrastructures--Douala-Edea road, repairs on the TransCameroon Railway lines, quays at the Douala harbor and urban transportation. Since Cameroon's independence in 1960, loans granted by the CCCE total nearly 100 billion CFA francs. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 0912 GMT 4 Feb 81 AB]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

AB101730 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Bangui, Feb. 10 (AFP)--The leader and founder of the Central African Socialist Party was today the first to announce his candidacy in presidential elections now scheduled to take place in the CAR on March 15. The announcement by Tandalet Ozi Okito followed the postponement at the weekend of the elections, which were to have taken place on March 1. The postponement was decided by President David Dacko and party leaders, including the socialist leader, who felt they would not otherwise have enough time to organise properly.

So far only the party of Mr. Dacko, the Central African Democratic Union, has had an opportunity to implant itself in the country since the French-backed coup d'etat in September 1979 which overthrew ex-Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa.

Mr. Tandalet said that Central African Socialist Party activists decided by acclamation at a people's meeting to present him at the presidential elections whatever the cost.

A graduate of a teaching college in Brazzaville, Congo, in 1961, the 40-year old party leader worked in Bangui and in the countryside before spending nearly 12 years in exile in various African states during the Bokassa years. Mr. Tandalet said he wanted to change both the people in power and the political and economic system which he said was irrational.

Asked where his votes would go in case of a second round of voting in the election, he said the socialists would vote for the best-placed candidate in the interests of the CAR people and to restore national sovereignty and personality which had been ridiculed.

Observers in the CAR capital, meanwhile, felt that the 10 or so parties whose formation has been announced in the last two months will be hard put seriously to challenge the built-in advantage of Mr. Dacko's ruling party.

The number of parties, in a country which has not voted in such an election for 15 years and thus might be considered to lack political maturity, may also cause some hesitations on the part of the electorate, observers said. At just over one month before voting, under the newly-promulgated multi-party constitution, little is yet known about the parties' candidates or programmes.

CHAD

CAPITAL PREPARING FOR AL-QADHDHAFI, SHAGARI VISIT

AB101935 Paris AFP in French 1735 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Chadian capital is getting ready to welcome Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, even though their visits have not been officially announced yet.

Information from informed sources in the Ministry of External Affairs on Tuesday stated that the leader of the Libyan revolution and the Nigerian head of state might be in Ndjamena on 12 February.

The only thing to confirm this impending visit is a circular from the Ministry of Tourism pasted at the entrance of the La Chadienne Hotel reporting the following: In view of the general repair work on the rooms and in respect to the arrival very shortly of heads of state, customers are asked to release their rooms as soon as possible.

Mr Ahmat Acyl, the foreign affairs minister, who had to lead the Chadian delegation to the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi, has remained in the Chadian capital in anticipation of the summit.

The Chadian authorities are doing the best they can in a town which is half destroyed to receive honorably the heads of state. On Mobutu Avenue, which runs across the town, workers are busy cleaning the sidewalks and filling the holes in the street. At President Goukouni's residence, where Libyan, Nigerian and Chadian flags have been flying, painters and gardeners are very busy.

On the other hand, several heavy transport planes have for the past 2 days landed at the Ndjamena airport, it was learned, with pieces of furniture to insure that the meeting, which will be attended by important delegations, goes smoothly. Finally, the first repair work on the Libyan Embassy has begun with the erecting of a scaffold on Tuesday in front of the smashed facade of the Libyan mission.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS POLITICIAN ON LIBYAN ROLE

DW101358 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Feb 81 pp 138, 139

[Correspondent Volkhardt Windfuhr interview with (Khalil Dabsag), member of the Politburo of the Armed Forces of the North--FAN--in the "no man's land" between Ndjamena and Kusseri, on the Cameroon border--date of interview not specified]

[Text] DER SPIEGEL: Your capital, Ndjamena, has been taken. Does the Libyan presence so deep in the south of Chad spell the end of Chad's independence?

(Dabsag): The fight is starting only now.

DER SPIEGEL: Despite the defeat of your FAN which is hardly operating on Chadian territory anymore?

(Dabsag): We have evacuated Ndjamena, that is true. This looked like a defeat. But we carried out an orderly retreat, and we did not lose a single soldier or a single gun. We are still standing at Abeche and at other strategically important points in the east where we are very successfully fighting the Libyan invaders. Besides, we evacuated Ndjamena because we were powerless against the Libyan tansk; we did not surrender before men but evaded a street fight against tanks.

DER SPIEGEL: Did the invasion of the Libyan troops take you by surprise?

(Dabsag): I am surprised by your question: It was as early as in 1976 that our president, Hissein Habre, had warned against the Libyan lust for expansion. Only nobody was willing to believe us at the time.

DER SPIEGEL: And yet, it was definitely a surprise that Al-Qadhdhafi's army managed to advance to Ndjamena.

(Dabsag): Your journal, which German-speaking aides of mine read in the bush, is always so well informed otherwise: Are you unaware of the fact that the Russians are backing Libya?

DER SPIEGEL: How do you propose to prove that?

(Dabsag): Do not harbor any illusions! Each tank and each airplane with which Mr Al-Qadhdhafi conquered Chad comes from the arms forces of the Soviet Union.

DER SPIEGEL: But this must not mean that Moscow also approves of Libya's Chadian adventure.

(Dabsag): We have tape recordings of radio talks in Russian and German languages between fighter pilots and ground stations. You can hear Russian spoken over radio on veritably all front sections in Chad, especially during the insidious bombing raids. Lately we have even been hearing Spanish. But eye witnesses, too, report to us daily on Russian, East German, and Cuban experts in Chad. In Chad, Moscow is staging the same show as it did on the Horn of Africa and elsewhere in Africa.

DER SPIEGEL: What are the objectives that Al-Qadhdhafi pursues in Chad?

(Dabsag): Here he finds uranium for his planned nuclear bomb, and a military deployment area: proceeding from the Chad basis he plans to set up a Libyan vassel state in the Sahel zone which is to encompass Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania as well.

DER SPIEGEL: And the defeated Habre army proposes to prevent that?

(Dabsag): We will prevent that, as sure as I am standing here.

DER SPIEGEL: How do you propose to chase the Libyans and the armed forces of Goukouni Oueddei, Chad president and Al-Qadhdhafi's friend, out of Ndjamena?

(Dabsag): Goukouni has ceased to be a power factor today.

DER SPIEGEL: Why did he actually conclude the pact with Libya?

(Dabsag): The interim president of Chad is an uneducated man from the Libyan part of the Tibesti Mountains. His siding with the Libyan annexation course has cost him the last backing by the people and by his own soldiers, who do not want to be ordered around by foreigners.

DER SPIEGEL: Goukouni sided with Libya once your FAN had become too strong for him...

(Dabsag): Since 1973, when Libya overran the Aozou government area of Chad, incorporat-int it by force into Libya, Goukouni has not protested with one syllable against the Libyan theft of land.

DER SPIEGEL: Was Hissein Habre not a follower of Al-Qadhdhafi for a time?

(Dabsag): Imaginations of press people who are greedy for sensations. Habre has never seen Al-Qadhdhafi or any other responsible Libyan. He was just once with a Nigerian travel passport secretly in the central Libya, Sebha, to talk the traitor Goukouni into joining the national liberation movement Frolinat again--unfortunately everything was in vain.

DER SPIEGEL: All circumstances speak against you, the capital is lost. What makes you so optimistic?

(Dabsag): The fact that it is not a civil war any more but a people's liberation fight against the Libyan oppressors. All who still cooperate with Libyan collaborators have been written off by the people. I am not telling you a secret by saying that in a few days there will be a common front between our FAN and the militia of southern Chad.

DER SPIEGEL: Really?

(Dabsag): You were yourself in Ndjamena. If you will judge it impartially, you cannot ignore the fact that the Libyans and Goukouni are not being backed by the people any more, and that the FAN's popularity is growing almost hourly. By the way, fights are going on again in Ndjamena itself.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you have enough soldiers?

(Dabsag): What we need is more arms, more money. We have stood our ground in Ndjamena for 9 months without foreign support.

DER SPIEGEL: Is it really true that nobody helped you?

(Dabsag): Well, Egypt has sent us arms, but not as much as Libya has supported its party. We are prepared to accept the help of every African or non-African state to throw the Libyans out, and we will throw them out.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you have a time plan?

(Dabsag): I am not a prophet. But very soon you will be able to interview me in Ndjamena. Chad will be Al-Qadhdhafi's grave. And in Libya itself the Libyan people will wipe Al-Qadhdhafi away. All of Africa knows today: The Al-Qadhdhafi regime must disappear in the interest of our continent.

ZAIRE

COUNCIL EXAMINES EDUCATION, POLICE ISSUES

AB101855 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1355 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 9 Feb (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, on Monday presided over the weekly meeting of the Executive Council. During the meeting, which took place at the council office, the first state commissioner confirmed the visit of Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens beginning on 23 February. The council believes that the visit of the Belgian statesman will help strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between Belgium and Zaire.

During the meeting, the members of the Executive Council heard a report by the state commissioner for primary and secondary education, who announced that classes have resumed completely all over Kinshasa and at Uvira, Goma, Likasi and Kipushi.

The state commissioner for information, culture and arts, Citizen Elebe Ma Ekonzo, said the reports confirming the return to normal of the situation in Lubumbashi, Kolwezi, Kamina and Bukavu were expected in during the day. In these places classes had only partially resumed.

However, if some teachers persist in their lack of patriotism, the council has confirmed the measures taken during its meeting last Friday and urged the department of primary and secondary school to implement them immediately.

With regard to this issue, the council was consulted over the case of foreign assistance personnel, especially those of the General Technical Assistance [ATG], who went on strike in Lubumbashi under the pretense of solidarity. The spokesman of the council described their attitude as close to instigation.

The council is indignant about such behavior, which is a serious infringement of the contract. It charged the state commissioner for primary and secondary education with settling this situation in conformity with the provisions of the contract.

The council also decided to make the regional governors more responsible for the effective supervision of paying the teachers' salaries as well as all other civil servants, including the personnel of the Zairian Armed Forces. This means that the governors or their aides are to set up machinery to stamp out all malpractices that have in the past occurred when wages are paid.

The Executive Council brought up other social problems. In this regard, it examined the problem of gendarmes who take roads to economic facilities in carrying out their task of keeping law and order, pretending to patrol these facilities but actually harrassing the population. As examples, Citizen Elebe mentioned the roads to Bas-Zaire and Bandundu.

In this regard, the council recalls that during this year devoted to social problems, there must be a change in attitude. Gendarmes especially, who are charged with keeping order, must be the first to protect the people instead of terrorizing them. The council asked the acting secretary of state for (?defense) to take every necessary step to remedy the situation. Also, the Department of National Defense must make sure gendarmes are more respectful toward the authorities.

GHANA

RADIO SAYS NEUTRON BOMB MONEY CAN BE BETTER SPENT

AB101500 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The new U.S. defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, is reported to have stated that the Reagan administration may produce the neturon bomb and deploy it in Europe but he stated categorically that American allies will be consulted before the actual production of the neutron bomb begins.

It should be recalled that some time in 1978, the United States, supported by its NATO allies, had wanted to start the production of the controversial neutron bomb. The argument of the advocates states was that with the Soviet army equipped with the Backfire Bombers, the balance of forces between NATO and Warsaw pacts shifted in favor of the latter.

As a matter of fact, the United States sought and indeed obtained the green light from Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium and other NATO countries to commence the production of the bomb which is said to be by far superior to the atomic bomb, which brought irreparable havoc to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, both in Japan, toward the end of the Second World War in 1945.

However, the United States shelved the plan in the face of unprecedented demonstrations by Americans and people in other NATO member countries against the neutron bomb. The neutron bomb can kill human beings without destroying physical installations.

The position of both NATO and Warsaw forces in western and eastern Europe leaves one with no doubt that some sort of preparation is underway that cannot be for any other purpose than for armed confrontations.

An estimate of the present world spending on military hardware given by a UN military analyst indicates that a colossal sum of $400 billion goes to that purpose every year, and there are indications also that this sum will continue to be on the incrase in the coming years because of the intensified armed competition between the two superpowers who are each heading a military bloc.

The question then arises: From where is this huge sum of money obtained in a world where people are dying of lack of food and shelter? An accurate answer to this question was provided long ago by the former U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower, who said: Every newly produced aircraft, every newly created warship or new missile [words indistinct]. Dwight Eisenhower could not have been more accurate. The latest U.S. federal budget, by earmarking a record sum of funds for military purposes, at the same time scaled down drastically spending for social security, public health, unemployment grants and other social needs of the ordinary U.S. citizens by a staggering sum of $12 billion. This alarming military spending is not confined to the developed world alone. At present, the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America spend as high as $100 billion per annum, as against scarce financial resources, on military material. Hence, UN experts claim in their estimates that the total annual military spending of the world today far exceeds the gross national product, GNP, of Asia, the Middle East and the African Continent.

All these resources being wasted on armament could benefit mankind better if channeled to medical programs for the people of the world.

MALI

TRAORE SPEECH OPENS PARTY CONGRESS IN BAMAKO

AB102030 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Speech by President Moussa Traore at Extraordinary Congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People on 10 February in Bamako--recorded]

[Text] Congress men and women: Two years ago we held in faith and fervor the constituent congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], a historic and decisive meeting which gave birth to our party and which saw us through the very first stages of the long process of the return to a constitutional life. The UDPM, embarked on the difficult path it has set for itself and firmly determined to forge forward and achieve its goals, aimed in particular to identify its shortcomings, weaknesses and deficiencies within the context of realities, obstacles and trials.

In the face of the imperative need to examine these weaknesses and to rapidly find adequate remedies to them, the National Council at its regular session in April 1980 had to make the important decision to request the convening of an extraordinary congress of the party. The necessary decision having been made, we have therefore met today to begin new sessions which are also equally decisive and historic--for make no mistake about it, our people, who are looking forward to this congress, expect it to mark an important turning point in the life of our country. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is therefore our duty to be jointly conscious of this fact and to work together in this direction.

Congress men and women, a certain number of qualities are indispensable for a party to be able to assert itself and constantly forge forward. A party must first of all be genuinely national, have its roots deeply implanted in the very hearts of the people and must be a profound and direct emanation from the people's hearts. A party must also be strong and dynamic to withstand shocks and trials and to be able to mobilize the militants at all times and under any circumstances. Finally, a party must be democratic, open and popular to accept everybody, welcome all political opinions and achieve within it a true national partnership and, in a nutshell, become the pivot of all the nation's forces of life. The UDPM, a single party which is also a very young party called upon to be the very expression of national unity according to the constitution, is clearly aspiring to achieve these qualities. For this reason, we must place ourselves at the service of the supreme interests of our people, be permanently prepared to pay attention to the desires and aspirations of the people and work to achieve both in harmony and concord. This is the path that our party has set for itself and this extraordinary congress is an eloquent proof of this. Within the framework of ensuring good preparation of these sessions, the Central Executive Bureau set itself the task of holding consultations with the branches of the party, democratic organizations, the security and armed forces, and our diplomatic missions abroad.

Ladies and gentlemen, the various items which appear on the draft agenda presented to you represent the fruits of these consultations. They concern the rules and internal regulations of the party, the electoral code and, consequently, the constitution itself. We will have to examine some of them with realism, objectivity and a deep sense of responsibility.

A certain number of key points among them should particularly occupy our attention. In the first place, we must harmonize the rules and regulations with a view to avoiding injustice among the different branches of the party, which will necessitate the holding of new elections. This harmonization will be brought about by the appropriate amendment of Articles 7, 8, 12 and 13 of the party rules. In the second place, it concerns the issue of the reduction of the duration of the term of office.

Congress men and women, you will agree that the term of office of officials must be reasonably short, not only to preserve the spirit and desires of democracy but also to protect the official from any attempt to question his term of office, which can result from holding office too long. We know that there is no school for political officials--experience is the sole (?criterion). And even if it is true that a too-short term of office will not allow the acquisition of this precious experience, it must nevertheless be stressed that a too-long term of office, or simply long one, can also have serious disadvantages. In the third place, another question which poses itself is the issue of the plurality of offices, a plurality which is presently prohibited by Article 19 of the party's internal regulations. Certainly, in principle there is no major obstacle to the plurality. However, wisdom demands that we first of all give the party time and opportunity to be made dynamic and to be developed. We must then examine the (?result) in the light of acquired experience after the party has gained strength and dynamism.

Another fundamental question is the need for enlarging the cadres' scope of active participation in party activities. This need goes hand in hand with another: The need to re-examine Article 42 of the electoral code in light of the fact that the UDPM is a popular national party, in accordance with the real and great impact which party cadres have on the life of the country and finally with respect to the need to answer directly, objectively and correctly the aspirations and initiatives of militants.

The (?right) consequences of all that has just been pointed out; the return of responsible persons to their electors is the fifth key point which should occupy our attention. As I have already said, a political authority must know how to accept a situation when circumstances call for the questioning of his mandate and must present himself before his electors. The request to meet electors is the responsibility and exigency which democracy imposes on us as well as the desire of responsible people which is founded on goodness, honesty, devotion to the cause of the people and submission to their will. [applause]

The UDPM official is, in any case, not a political official by [word indistinct]. He is neither one by degree nor much less by inheritance, but solely by the general will which is freely expressed and founded on confidence. [applause] Having thus obtained his power and influence from the people, he should never oppose a questioning of his mandate and should never fear to present himself again before his electorate or to lose his mandate and become a simple militant. [appluase] The questioning of mandates constitutes a test, a test of this basic confidence which I just mentioned, and it is only at the end of this test that the political official will be able to consider himself as the true representative of the people.

Congress men and women, this is a short analysis of the topics which are of particular importance to our party and which you will consequently have to examine thoroughly with maximum attention and care. But, of course, these will not be the only topics. You will have to deliberate, moreover, on other questions which are not related to the rules and regulations. [Words indistinct] enabling an official or a leading body to submit his or its resignation. [applause]

Fellow congress men and women, just like all human creations, the UDPM is naturally improvable. [applause] And its first stages have already made us understand that our party needs us to be highly concerned about its future and for us to diligently and courageously make all the necessary initiatives to remedy the weaknesses and the ills from which it is suffering. But our people are claiming above all, profound changes. These changes alone will bring together the party and the militants. They alone will create in the militant the enthusiasm and confidence. They alone will dynamize the party and will infuse the moral and political capacity to mobilize its militants and to achieve its objectives, and the move to save the party leading to all this must be initiated by this extraordinary congress. Its deliberations, therefore, must necessarily initiate changes which are generative of progress.

Only objectivity, honesty, courage and abnegation will inspire us and guide us in our deliberations, bearing in mind that right from the beginning, we are forbidden to take recourse in half measures and palliatives.

As I have already said--and there is no doubt about it--this extraordinary congress owes itself the duty of being the congress of veracity, a congress which will facilitate criticism and selfcriticism. In the heat of this congress, we will have to proceed with some clarifications, and make some truths understood. Thus, we must make it understood that the party is not just for the members of the Central Executive Bureau much less for the single person of the secretary general, but it is for each militant and for all militants. We must also make clear and finally understood that the UDPM, which wants to be the full expression of the national concensus and the convergent point of all patriots desiring to work for the economic and social betterment of our country, does not and will never veto anyone but will on the contrary be open widely to all Malians. [applause]

And those who deliberately and by calculation attack the party with vain, unfounded and ill-intentioned criticism should finally understand they should renounce such activities while they have the opportunity to influence, by their contribution, however modest, the course of events. It is in regard to their responsibilities as men and citizens that they betray their country. [applause]

Congress men and women, in our present sessions we must undertake a certain number of courageous actions to strengthen the democratic foundations of the party. We have to know how to achieve the goal of a large participation of citizens in the political life of the country by encouraging the free and voluntary membership of everyone. It is necessary to make freedom of expression a reality within the party, opening the party to all opinions, encouraging the militants to express their viewpoints, allowing them to do this in all (?security) without fear of any sort of threat and taking into consideration the opinions which have thus been expressed. [applause]

We should know how to inform militants broadly, correctly and soundly and make them feel concerned and responsible by consulting them as often as possible on problems of national interest. We need to know how to proceed with the training and education of militants to allow them to be harmoniously intergrated into the party and to participate actively and efficiently in its life and in its activities. We will have to know how to fight the tendency to yield our principles and oppose deception and violation of confidence. We must know how to fight injustice, arbitrariness and all forms of abuse so our militants will not be led to discouragement, demobilization and abandonment. [applause]

Congress men and women, in the light of all that has preceded, three watchwords impose themselves on our congress: Namely, the strengthening of the democratic basis of the party, the dynamization of the party and the achievement at all costs of the legitimate aspirations of our people.

The UDPM, despite its present weaknesses, appears more than ever to be the only valid alternative to the danger of distabilization, dictatorship and adventurism which constantly threaten all developing countries, including ours. [applause] More than ever, the UDPMasserts itself as the only instrument capable of preserving and strengthening our country, serving democracy, justice, stability, concord and national solidarity as well as insuring our people of progress and well-being. We, therefore, have no right to (?lose our balance) in the face of the initiatives that we will have to take, the line of action we will have to follow and the sacrifices which we will have to accept to ensure its survival and to make of the UDPM a truly representative, dynamic and a powerful party. The future of our party, in many case, will be determined by our deliberations, our energies and our will. Our responsibilities are heavy and we do not in any way have the right to deceive. I have, for my part, already assumed responsibility before our people to see to it that our congress achieves its objectives to the expectation of our militants. [applause]

I know that some of you have already accepted this responsibility and together we will work to honor it. It is with this firm assurance that I declare open the deliberations of the first extraordinary congress of the UDPM. Thank you. [applause]

NIGERIAN

SHAGARI PRESENCE AT CHAD SUMMIT UNCERTAIN

AB110947 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 11 Feb (AFP)--The Nigerian Government has yet to decide whether to take part in the proposed tripartite summit in Ndjamena on the situation in Chad, an official source said here Tuesday night.

The mini-summit was to have grouped President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, Chad's powerful south-western neighbour, with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei and Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Oueddei's intimate ally and northern neighbour.

The official said that a Nigerian delegation left here yesterday to clarify conditions under which the conference was to be held.

The delegation was expected back in Lagos later today and Nigeria's decision on whether to take part in the summit would depend on its report, the source said.

RADIO LAGOS FACILITY AT IKORODU BLOWS UP

AB101700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The main distribution [word indistinct] of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] transmitter complex at Ikorodu near Lagos has blown up. It blew up last Friday, a few hours after Radio Lagos, which had been operating it on loan, moved out.

The director general of Radio Nigeria, Mr George (Bagor), said today that an investigation was being carried out to ascertain the facts of the blowup and damage done in view of the strange coincidence. Mr (Bagor) was commenting on press reports that there was an attempt to jam Radio Lagos transmitters. The director general wondered how this could be when as far back as 1977 the FRCN helped to draw up specifications for Radio Lagos, evaluated the tenders received and helped with the final contract agreement under which Radio Lagos could be fully equipped. In addition, the FRCN agreed not to withdraw the transmitters loaned to Radio Lagos until the equipment for the station were installed. Even when the time limit expired, Radio Nigeria gave 3 months notice which ended with Radio Lagos voluntarily withdrawing from the complex last Friday, when a few hours later, the complex blew up.

BRIEFS

NAMING OF LIBERIAN ENVOYS--Two Liberian ambassadors and three vice consuls have been commissioned in Monrovia by Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews on behalf of head of state, Mr Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe. Dr C.E. Zambah Liberty, former vice president for administration at the University of Liberia was commissioned as Liberia's ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Professor Cornelius Kunyefor, also of the university, was commissioned as Liberia's ambassador to Nigeria. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 3 Feb 81 AB]

ANGOLA

LUANDA SCORES SOUTH AFRICAN RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE

AB101411 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] While racist Pretoria denies the Namibian people the right to self-determination and independence, fresh evidence has again proved their [words indistinct] against peace and security in the dark continent and the world at large. This evidence is clear to all: The recent racist attack on Mozambique and the brazen acts of terrorism.

Overpowered by the revolutionary militancy of the people inside South Africa and being aware of inevitable defeat by the people, the Pretoria racists are in no way able to think over the right thing, that is handing power to the people. They have instead resorted [words indistinct] yet blame rests squarely on the shoulders of apartheid system which started the conflict.

The latest racist attack on [words indistinct] civilian targets in Mozambique is in no way less than genocide of Nazi Germany on civilians in Western Europe, Zionist terrorism in Lebanon and the occupied lands and Rhodesian fascism in neighboring countries. In all cases, these acts of aggression did not achieve victory but atrocity. Civilians, innocent to say [as heard] lost their lives recently in the hands of rabid fascists who sought to intimidate the people away from their movement, the ANC of South Africa. The Boers were of the feeling that if the ANC is attacked in Mozambique, then the people would say, oh, if we continue with the ANC we will be attacked. Yet this is not the only racist attack on the African National Congress of South Africa which represents [word indistinct] the people of South Africa.

An attack on the people of South Africa is indeed an attack on the African National Congress of South Africa. Sharpeville, Gogolatu, Nyanga, Soweto: Who were the people in these areas who massacred little children [words indistinct]? It is the racist regime of South Africa led by fascist Pieter Botha. If innocent people die because they do not want apartheid then there is no doubt that the apartheid regime is the number one enemy of peace. The recent Durban bomb blast is yet another evidence of racist crimes against the people of South Africa. The Boers try to apportion blame to the liberation movements but such acts are not new to the people. They know that just like the racist attacks on Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola, this Durban incident sought to intimidate them to leave their just cause to free South Africa from the divisive system of apartheid.

We know and are surely convinced that the people will free South Africa [words indistinct]. Intimidation or no intimidation, South Africa must and shall be free. The struggle continues and victory is certain!

DE NASCIMENTO: IMPORTS FROM WEST MUST CONTINUE

LD101117 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Lopo de Nascimento: 'It Is the West That Opens Its Doors to U.S.'"]

[Text] Radio-France Internationale Journalist Michel Deboste, who visited Luanda recently, was granted an interview by Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Lopo de Nascimento.

Question: Much is being said about your country's open-door policy toward the West, especially, since French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet's visit. How true is this?

Lopo de Nascimento: During the struggle for independence the Angolan people had to fight against Portuguese colonialism, which was supported by several Western governments. Later, some of them helped some antinational groups and sometimes even refused to recognize the people's Republic of Angola. As a result, our trade relations with other, friendly, countries have greatly developed. But since, in 1973, 80 percent of all goods imported by Angola came from Western countries, it is not difficult to realize that we have to continue to import equipment from the West.

It is not a question of Angola adopting an open-door policy toward the West. It is a question of the West recognizing our existence as an important market.

Question: Are you not afraid that a consumer society could develop in your country in the wake of Western companies?

Lopo de Nascimento: Our objective is to ensure development and improve our people's living standard, not to transform our country into a consumer market. Our party's congress recently emphasized the need to pay attention to economic problems but, obviously, our options have remained unchanged.

BRIEFS

TRUCKS FROM FRANCE--One hundred and thirty Renault trucks, especially designed for the transportation of tropical lumber will be delivered to Angola soon. The Diebolt Works in Marmoutier, northeastern France, which will equip the trucks, will also build the trailers. The Diebolt Works has just concluded this important subcontract business for trucks with Renault's industrial vehicles division. This order will require 6 months to prepare. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 1 Feb 81 AB]